VOL. XVII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890. NO. 35

THE POOL.

Now it is night. Tree surrounded,
Mirrored is naught in the pool but the image of one faint star,
Wrestling and groaning, the trees
Clasp their strong arms round each other calling for help from afar.

Lost winds among them are wandering,
Chiding, bewailing, entreating; then rushing into the night,
Dashing the leaves from the branches,
Hurling the bat from his pathway, chasing the owl in his flight.

See, all have sunk into silence!
Hark, how the dry twigs are crackling; forth from his lair comes a beast.
Down by the pool he has bent him.
Dances the star in its bosom, stirred by jaws red from the feast.

Cooled is his fever. Majestic,
Stalks he away thro' the gloom. Silent yet all things that are,
For it is night. Tree surrounded,
Mirrored is naught in the pool but the image of one faint star.

—Noel Denis in Overland Monthly.

A MENAGERIE AT SEA.

I was one of the crew of the African coasting brig Antelope, and on one voyage from Masimba to Cape Town we put in at Quilimane for water, some of our casks having been stove. We had scarcely made fast at a wharf when a German came aboard to offer us some queer freight. He was an agent of a great wild animal firm at Hamburg, and had just come down to the coast with a rare lot. There was a black two horned rhinoceros, or borele, three lions, two panthers and three monstrous serpents. He had expected to find the firm's ship at this port, but through some misunderstanding she had not shown up. He wanted to get the animals to Cape Town as soon as possible, and was willing to give us a good price to take them. We were chock full below hatches, and the idea of taking the cages on deck was far from pleasant.

The agent was a persistent fellow and a good talker, and before we had our water in the captain had decided on taking the freight. A couple of natives were to go along to care for them, and there would be no expense to the brig. We looked over the cages and found them apparently strong and secure, and when the work of loading began we had very little trouble. The rhinoceros was transferred to a pen of wood and iron, which gave him very little room to spare, and he behaved himself like a gentleman while we were getting him aboard. Indeed, the whole collection seemed to be under a spell. The lions acted like frightened dogs and the panthers never uttered a snarl, while the big serpents seemed to sleep through it all. We made our offing about sunset, and darkness had no sooner settled down and the brig got her motion in the seas than we found ourselves treated to a concert which made every man's hair stand on end. It may be that the animals were seasick, or that the motion of the ship frightened them. They broke out with howls and roars and yelps and screams, and nothing would quiet them.

The rhinoceros didn't propose to stand neutral in that affair, and he uttered such snorts and "woofs," and made such efforts to break out of his pen that some of the men were ready to make for the crosstrees. It came on a darkish night, with the wind blowing in gusts, and not a man aboard that brig closed his eyes in sleep. When the lions were not roaring the panthers were screaming, and about once in five minutes the borele would utter a loud "woof!" and made an attack on his pen. It did no good to throw feed to the brutes, hunger had nothing to do with their conduct. Each one had been captured singly, and each was full grown and dangerous. The near presence of men, the sight of each other and the rough motion of the brig conspired to thoroughly excite each and every one. The serpents were wide awake and vengeful, and the rhinoceros was mad clear through. A more dangerous and vindictive creature than the black rhinoceros cannot be found on earth. He is afraid of nothing under the sun. He is boiling over with the sulks twenty-three out of the twenty-four hours each day in the week. Odds is the difference to him whether he charges an elephant or a lion. The first thing which comes in sight sets him off on a mad charge, and he will never cool down while there is a show to wreak vengeance.

The fellow we had on deck was a piece of ugliness weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. He had been caught in a pit, and there had been no end of trouble to get him down to the coast. While he was in close quarters and had little show to smash things, it was evident from his actions that he would do the best he could. He kept raking his great horn back and forth across the bars of his pen, and whenever any one went near him he exhibited his anger in a dozen ways.

The night wore away at last, and when daylight came the beasts ceased their racket. They were less noisy on the second night, and on the third we had no trouble at all. On the fourth morning after leaving Quilimane, having had a good breeze all the time, we were to the south of the lower end of Madagascar, and well into the Indian ocean. Soon after breakfast the breeze died away, and by 9 o'clock we were in a dead calm, and it was hot enough on deck to start the pitch in the seams. Every sign indicated that we had lost the wind for some hours. The surface of the ocean was like glass, with only a ground swell running, and we had scarcely lost steerage way when we were surrounded by sharks. I believe that fully 100 of the monsters came prowling about us, and as we had little or nothing to do the captain readily granted us permission to bait them. We threw over the shark hook, baited with a piece of salt beef, and it had scarcely touched the water when a fifteen foot shark ran away with it. We tailed on to the line and hauled him alongside in order to get a noose over his head to lift on, and we were about ready to heave and haul when there was a great crash on deck behind us.

The captain and first mate were below, and the second mate, who had the watch on deck, was bossing the job of hauling in our captive. We were all aft on the port quarter, and for a few minutes the animals had been left to themselves. The cause of the smash was the rhinoceros breaking out of his pen. The beast worked it in a cute way. He leaned his whole weight on one side, and by and by, as the brig lifted and then went down heavily in the next hollow, the great jar, added to his dead weight, broke the fastenings of the bars. As we turned he was just emerging from the pen, and at the same moment the lions and panthers began to roar and scream. They knew the ugly nature of the beast, and they probably suspected what was coming. The natives rushed forward, shouting and gesturing, and hoping to drive the borele back, but he was not to be intimidated. His eyes began to snap and his tail to switch, and all of a sudden he lowered his head and charged at us. Being a small craft, the space between the cabin roof and the bulwarks was not wide enough to admit of the body of the borele, but he made several determined attempts to come at us before he turned away.

You would have thought the rise and fall of the brig would have thrown him down, or at least made him careful how he moved about, but he never minded it, and his legs were as firm under him as an old sailor's. We were after ropes to lasso him when he drew back, wheeled around, and charged forward. The first thing he came to was the cage containing the serpents. It had a compartment for each. He struck it on end, gave it a toss in the air, and as it came down the three big snakes, hissing like geese, glided in different directions. One ran under the cages containing the panthers, a second out on the bowsprit, and the third darted into the forecastle. The natives called to us to look out, as the borele would attack the other cages, and while some of the men sprang down the companionway into the cabin, the others ran up the mainmast shrouds. I was one of the latter, there being four of us, and when about half way to the crosstrees we paused to watch the further actions of the rhinoceros. The lions and panthers were raising an awful racket, and the confusion was deafening. The big beast cleared his horn of a portion of the cage hanging to it, and then struck that containing the panthers. The beasts were liberated in a moment, and as they ran about the deck the lions roared and raved until we had to stop our ears. One of the panthers ran aft and leaped into the yawl boat at the davits and crouched under the thwart, and the other hid under the bedding we had brought up to air and spread at the heel of the bowsprit.

The borele was now thoroughly enraged, and, without deigning a glance at the panthers, he smashed into the pen of lions and made kindlings of it. The largest of the three lions sprang on the borele's back as he came out of the pen, and perhaps his sharp claws inflicted some damage. He had no sooner leaped to the deck than the big beast chased him aft to the cabin, but had to stop there. One of the other lions disappeared down the forecastle, while the third crouched down by the water butt and kept up a fearful growling. No ship's crew ever found themselves in a stranger situation. It was pretty hard to say what should be done, and it was a full hour before we got any word from the captain. During this time the borele drove the other lion aft, smashed the water butt, drove the panther out from under the bedding into the forecastle with the third lion, and then destroyed our bedding and everything else which would yield to his terrible horns. Just before the captain called out to us one of our men pulled himself across to the foremast by the triangle stay, slipped down the lee shrouds, and, waiting until the borele was headed aft, he dropped to the deck and slid the cover over the forecastle companion. That act imprisoned a lion, a panther and one of the serpents, and was a display of judgment and nerve which the captain well rewarded.

The men shut up in the cabin finally hailed us to know the situation. The other two lions were crouched down at the wheel, and the panther in the boat had no idea of leaving it. The three beasts kept up a low growling and snarling, and would have picked a fight but for the presence of a common enemy. It was the rhinoceros which must be taken care of first. By order of the captain another man crossed to the foremast, and then the two descended the shrouds and shouted and gestured defiance at the borele until he was brought to the bows. Then three men, armed with guns and revolvers, slipped out of the cabin and into the shrouds of the mainmast, and it began to look as if we had the advantage. While we were trying to draw the borele aft again, that they might make a target of him, one of the lions leaped into the yawl, while the other ran for the bows of the brig. The one had scarcely entered the yawl when the panther tackled him, and for a minute the two bounded over the thwarts and tumbled about in the fiercest confusion. The yawl rocked about as if it would upset, and the screams and roars of the beasts were something awful. Glancing for an instant from the combatants to the water below, I saw the sharks gathering astern of us almost as thick as they could pack. Could one of us reach the tackle and lower away, we would be rid of two more of our enemies. The man below me on the shrouds moved down a little, thinking to carry out the idea, but just then the fighting beasts reared up over the thwart amidships, seized each other with a fresh grip, and as they tugged and tussled, the rocking of the boat dumped them out, and the sharks snapped them up in a second.

The fight drew the attention of the rhinoceros. On his way aft he came across the lion, who was skulking under the bulwarks, and drove him back to his former position at the wheel. As I told you before, the big beast could not crowd in between the cabin roof and the bulwarks, but now, seeming to be madder than ever, he saw a new route before him. The roof of the cabin was about two feet above the deck, with a heavy glass skylight in the center. After a few terrific snorts the borele started to walk over the cabin roof. He got his full weight upon it, when his fore feet went through with a crash, and he rolled sideways into the narrow passage and was stuck fast, feet in the air, and the maddest rhinoceros on earth. While he was struggling there the men began firing upon the lion. After being hit three times he bounded over the cabin and ran forward out of sight. I think he attempted to go out on the bowsprit and was attacked by the serpent. We heard something of a struggle, followed by a heavy splash in the water, and that was the last known of either. All of us now clambered down to attack the rhinoceros. He was helpless to defend himself, and we used axes and bullets to rid him of life. Indeed, we chopped him in pieces in order to handle the body and get it overboard.

There were now a lion, a panther, and a serpent in the forecastle, and we proposed to let 'em fight it out. It was long after dinner before we cleared the deck, and we had not yet washed out the blood when a breeze sprang up, and we held our course. Had it come an hour sooner we should have been in a bad fix, as nobody could have touched the sails. Such bedding as could be spared from the cabin was passed up, and it was arranged for us to sleep on deck during the rest of the voyage. Not a sound had been heard from the forecastle during the day, but just before dark there was an awful rumpus. We could hear the hiss of the serpent, the screams of the panther, and the growls of the lion, and the row continued for a quarter of an hour. Then it died away, and nothing further disturbed us during the night. After breakfast next morning we armed ourselves with cutlasses and capstan bars, and stood about the hatch while the cover was slid back. There was an awful smell, but nothing moved. After a while one of the men descended the ladder part way, and it was presently discovered that all our enemies were dead. There had been a triangular fight between 'em, and it had continued until all were destroyed. The two beasts were bitten and scratched in the most terrible manner, and the serpent had been bitten through and through a dozen times. It took us a whole day to get rid of the stench and clean up, and our captain would not have taken another cage aboard the brig for its weight in gold.—New York Sun.

A Running Water, Neb., debating society, after three hours' discussion of the question: "Resolved, That buzzards are more beneficial than lawyers?" decided in the affirmative.

Women at a Bank.

In describing how women act at a bank, the cashier of a popular banking institution says:

We expect to give the ladies more attention than the men, because they know less about banking. Many of them are very business like; but the women who come in for the first time, like that one, for instance, amuse us. It's odd, the reluctance women have of giving their name. In answer to the question five out of one hundred will say Miss Brown or Miss Smith, and regard as impertinent further inquiry, as that young lady did, although the order is made payable to Susan Brown or Sarah Smith. Then there is always a demand, polite enough, but a demand nevertheless, for new money.

Men will take in payment any bill or coin that is neither torn nor mutilated, but the ladies want good money. To save delay we always pay them bills fresh from the mint and in small denominations; for, limited as they are in the supply of pockets, the average woman prefers twenty one-dollar bills to one or two of equal value. Men take the large bills, and so things balance themselves. Another slight annoyance comes from the bad arithmetic of women in general. Few of them count their money when they get it. It is jammed into a muff or handbag, the receiver goes off shopping, and when she gets home her cash and expenses won't balance. Sometimes she comes back in the afternoon and "wants a little mistake rectified"—that's the average woman's way of putting it.

But we don't "rectify." We count too much money to mistake. We are polite about it, although often treated to a blowing up. Most women are handsomest when angry, and new beauties are seen in every change of the face.—Toronto Empire.

What Colors Will Photograph.

The time was when the photographer required certain colors in dress to produce good effects. Now, with experience and the improvements in chemicals, these restrictions are removed. He can photograph white as well as black. The capable artist prides himself on his ability to show the most delicate and elaborate lace work on the bridal dress.

With these restrictions no longer necessary, I would say—wear your most becoming dress.

Blue and pink will photograph white.

Purple will appear many shades lighter than it is in reality.

Red and deep yellow appear black, or nearly so.

Strong contrasts in dress or trimmings will give a gaudy effect.

Subdued and quiet colors make the neat picture. For example, see the pictures of nuns, or the lovely pictures of Quaker ladies.—Ladies' Home Journal.

How Some Kings Died.

Kings have died in mean fashion, pallida mors assuming the shape of indigestion. Did not a dish of lampreys kill Henry I? and was not overeating fatal to George I? "Pallid death pressing upon him," as Thackeray says, "in his traveling chariot on the Hanover road. What postilion can outride that pale horse?" Both Frederick III, emperor of Germany, and his son, Maximilian I, died through excessive indulgence in melons; Baldwin IV, king of Jerusalem, died of leprosy; Philip III of Spain, of the etiquette which left him to be roasted before a flaming brazier because the official could not be found whose special function it was to remove it, and Stanislas Leczinski, king of Poland, of the terrible burns he received through his dressing gown accidentally taking fire.—All the Year Round.

A Neat Way of Declining.

There is always something attractive in a novel way of doing a hackneyed thing. To those of my readers who are weary of the stereotyped form of accepting or declining invitations I venture to commend the following: A clergyman's widow recently received a card for some private theatricals at a friend's house. The lady's reply was to inclose to these giddy friends her own visiting card embellished with the following words: "Be ye not conformed to this world." The originality of this concise, significant and reproving "reply card" is only equaled by the liberality of the mind which could produce it.—London Truth.

Conscientious John.

A lady had in her employment a young man from the country. On certain occasions he was instructed to inform any company who might ring at the door that "Mrs. Blank was not at home." One day John made this reply to a lady, who shortly went away, leaving a card and a promise to call again. As the card was handed to his mistress she said:

"John, what did you say to the lady?"

"I told her you were not at home."

"Well, I hope you did not laugh."

"Oh, no, ma'am," said John; "I never laugh when I tell a lie."—New York Ledger.

His Hobby in Jewelry.

A Frenchman who possesses a number of novelties in jewelry changes his decoration daily. He is said to have a watch charm for every day in the year, and some sixty or seventy watch guards. His finger rings are equally numerous and some of them are costly. He wears but one ring at a time, but always has a striking one. His masterpiece is a ring with a tiny watch in place of a stone setting. This timepiece is a delicate piece of mechanism. It was made in Switzerland, and represents the labor of one artisan for a year and four months.—Jewish Tidings.

Effect of Poor Ventilation.

But when I saw your leading men they made me sad. Cooped up in towering honeycombs all over town, they work by gaslight in bad air, until there are few wholesome looking fellows among them. Mayor Grant and Chauncey M. Depew and Charles A. Dana are good, vigorous specimens; but what is to be said for Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Postmaster Van Cott, Abraham S. Hewitt and a host of others whom I saw, aged far ahead of time, products of perpetual gaslight, hard work and bad ventilation.—Cor. Chatter.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

I like a wide awake Christian, one whose virtew hez got some kayenne pepper in it.

Most ov us, when we repent ov our sins, think it iz a change ov heart, when in fakt it iz only a fear ov punishment.

I hav suntimes thought that the man with menny vices was safer than with one; for the menny vices often wear each other out, while the one wears the man out.—New York Weekly.

According to an Australian writer the average young man in that part of the world walks up to a woman at a ball and saying, "Let me see your programme," proceeds to write in his own name wherever he sees a dance that pleases him, without consulting the woman's wishes at all. He never says "Please" or "Thank you," and becomes irritable if the woman hesitates to hand over her programme at the first demand.

The blue ageratum, which is cherished in England as a border flower, was introduced into Ceylon by an English lady, where it spread so rapidly, running wild in the island, that it now costs more than $1,250,000 annually to keep it down in the coffee plantations.

Ten Thousand Dollars a Day.

Francisco Sanchez, alias Lagartijo, is probably the most daring, skillful bull fighter that ever lived. His handling of the wild and savage bulls of Jarama is something marvelous. He now seldom appears, $10,000 being the price demanded and secured in advance for each performance. He is a very great pet with the Spanish nobility, is very rich, and was the warm personal friend of the late King Alfonso.—Cor. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Czar's Uniforms.

The czar possesses forty-four uniforms, one of which he has never worn, viz., that of a Russian field marshal. Although he is a commander in-chief of the army, his majesty has, the continental story goes, vowed never to wear the insignia of a field marshal until this grade shall have been conferred upon him by his brother field marshals after a victorious war.—Montreal Star.

A Woman Worth Ten Millions.

Mrs. Emily H. Moir, who inherited the great Morgan estate, has her fortune counted as high as ten millions of dollars. It is invested largely in high priced, dividend paying securities, which bring her a very large income. She pays, it is reported, more taxes on personal property than any other woman in New York.—M. E. Conlin's Letter.

Protecting the Glass.

A reporter for The Chicago Journal mentions an incident which will probably explain to many readers the meaning of something they have probably many times seen without ever thinking to ask for an explanation.

While passing along Dearborn street yesterday I saw a crowd watching the placing in position of some enormous panes of glass in a handsome new building. The glass was the best French plate, and the workmen handled it as carefully as if it were worth something more than a week's wages. The task of putting it in place was no sooner completed than one of the workmen grabbed a pot of whiting and with a big brush daubed a lot of meaningless marks on it.

I thought it about as silly a thing as a man could do, and with the usual curiosity of a reporter, asked the foreman why he allowed it.

"Why," said he, "we have to mark them that way or they'd be smashed in no time."

My look of amazement doubtless prompted him to further explanation, for he said: "You see the workmen around a new building get in the custom of shoving lumber, etc., through the open sash before the glass is put in. They would continue to do it even after the glass is in if we didn't do something to attract their attention. That's the reason you always see new windows daubed with glaring white marks. Even if a careless workman does start to shove a stick of timber through a costly plate of glass, he will stop short when his eye catches the danger sign. That white mark is just a signal which says: 'Look out; you'll break me if you are not careful.'"

Embarrassing.

Children sometimes tell the truth at the most inopportune moments, much to the discomfort of their elders, writes a correspondent, who relates that a lady of her acquaintance, whose home was charmingly managed, had two roguish, irrepressible boys.

One afternoon this lady had company. She was particularly anxious to produce a favorable impression and took great pains for this purpose. She prepared an elaborate supper.

The guests and family were gathered about the tea table, when one of the boys surprised his mother by exclaiming during a lull in the conversation, "Tell you what, ma, we don't have such a supper 's this very often, do we?"

There was a momentary pause; the hostess blushed, and then said with a laugh: "No, Johnnie, this is a company supper." The reply and the little laugh prevented any feeling of awkwardness.

After supper the company retired to the parlor, where the lamps were lighted, and here that artless boy fired another shot at his mother's weak armor.

"Oh, ma!" he cried, "you've borrowed Aunt Sally's new lamps, aint you?"

If annoyed, the mother did not betray it; but making a smiling grimace to her guests, she said: "It's no use trying to shine in borrowed plumes with my boys."—Youth's Companion.

Embryo Geniuses.

Young inventors have become about as numerous as poets of late. This is an aspiring age, and money figures very largely in the day dreams of our youth. So much has been said about the incomes of Edison and other great inventors that young persons of talent (?) no longer relieve their overburdened minds by driveling verse or reciting copious extracts from Shakespeare's "Hamlet" or "Richard III," but they have begun to peter along with electricity, or tinker with metals, or endeavor to penetrate the secret of perpetual motion, or to accomplish some other wild and altogether absurd and impossible thing. You have no idea how many embryo geniuses there are flitting about the streets, as wearily measuring cloth, or weighing butter for the modest stipend of from $4 to $8 per week.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Deadly Serpent.

There is in India a little serpent, only a few inches long, called echys carinata, which is so horribly venomous that its bite is capable of causing death in two or three seconds. Not a single case is known of recovery from the bite of echys, where the snake has struck its victim on the bare flesh, without any fabric intervening; but in most instances the sufferer has been paralyzed with intense agony almost instantaneously, the blood has coagulated in the veins and a spasm of the heart has terminated the existence almost before any remedy could be even attempted.—Edgar L. Wakeman in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Too Cheap.

"Papa," cried a little 7-year-old, "I want some money to get"——

"Don't go any further," he interrupted, throwing down a coin.

The child came slowly up to him, after pocketing the money, and barely touched his cheek with a kiss.

"Humph," ejaculated the parent, "from the kiss you give I should judge that you don't appreciate it very much."

She caught hold of his hands, and looking squarely into his eyes, solemnly said:

"Do you expect a ten dollar kiss for fifty cents?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Casting Hands in Boston.

If any one in Boston will take the trouble to step into the modeling shop of Paul A. Gareo, on Province court, he will see a wilderness of hands in plaster suspended from the walls and ceilings. The casts are of all sizes, from the tiny hand of a baby, the delicate, slender hand of the young girl, the fuller, stronger hand of the mature woman, to the powerful, muscular hand of the man. They are a curious and interesting sight. Now and then there is a dainty foot and ankle and sometimes a finely formed arm appears.—Boston Advertiser.

A Shell of Silver.

The most striking feature of the big Lenox Lyceum is the sounding board that rises from the stage. When the many electric lights are turned on their reflections upon it produce a brilliancy that is almost glaring, and at first positively painful to the eye. One appears to be staring into a shell of gleaming silver streaked with gold. This sounding board is made of solid aluminum, a metal which some years ago would have been considered too expensive to be used in any such quantity.—New York Sun.

A Watch for the Blind.

The Swiss watchmakers have invented a watch for the blind. A small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand is moving towards a given hour the peg for that hour drops. The owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down, and then counts back to 12.—St. Louis Republic.

To Test Watered Milk.

A polished knitting needle dipped into a vessel of milk and immediately withdrawn in an upright position, will tell you whether your milkman is honest or not. If the milk is pure, a drop of the fluid will hang to the needle, but the addition of even a small portion of water will prevent adhesion of the drop.—Norwich Bulletin.

From the German.

Tourist—These are beautiful mountains; but how much more picturesque they would look if there was an ancient ruin on the summit.

Hotel Keeper—Yes, I believe an ancient ruin would draw more tourists. Next year I am going to have one built.—Texas Siftings.

An electric vegetable is said to have been discovered in India which has the power of affecting the magnetic needle at a distance of twenty feet when the weather is favorable. In rainy weather it has no electric influence whatever.

Thought He Saw the Lunatics.

He was a great, green, gawky looking specimen of humanity.

He appeared like a man who had been transported in his sleep from some backwoods dell, many miles from the sight of civilization.

His eyes bore the look of one who had just awakened to gaze upon a wonderful and startling scene.

He edged up to the janitor of the state house at Augusta and stood staring at him in open mouthed awe, like a child gazing at a giraffe.

The janitor spoke to him pleasantly, which seemed to fill him with a joyous shock, and after a few minutes he edged nearer and began a communication, to which the janitor listened attentively.

"Yer see," said he, "I jist come daown from Macwahoc, and I'm a-goin' to make bricks for Fuller 'n Coney, over yonder, and ez I heern tell that the lunatic 'sylum wuz in 'Gusty, I med up my mind I'd see sum o' them crazy fellers. Hev ye got anny of 'em in naow?"

The janitor took him to the door and let him look in upon a session of the legislature. An angry member was making a violent speech at the time, while a large contingent applauded loudly.

Country took just a look. Then, grabbing his hat, he lined it for the open air. The janitor overtook him and tried to detain him, but twas no use.

"Lem me go," he said. "They's all fools, hain't they? But, sor, thet man is a vi'lent one. Good-by, sor, much 'bliged, but he mout be comin' out, yer know," and his long legs rapidly carried him out of sight.—Bangor News.

A Pointer for Drug Buyers.

All the large drug firms print and distribute catalogues and price lists of their drugs. Most of these catalogues contain almost all the standard prescriptions. The formulas for the most frequent diseases are printed in these pamphlets, with the quantities of the doses and the prices at which the pills, powders or liquids are sold to the trade. Every doctor has several of these price lists and every drug store has a pile of them. A man who has any of the ordinary ailments will find his prescription repeated in one of these price lists. The difference is that the price list usually gives the ordinary names for the drugs used, while the prescription is written out in a way which only a doctor or a drug clerk or a man who has picked up the knack of it can understand.

The difference between the prices in the price lists and the prices at which the goods are sold is from 400 to 2,000 per cent. If a man gets medicine often and can find a friendly disposed doctor he can save a great deal on the price of his prescriptions. The thing to do is to have the doctor write out the prescription in English, or to give him a copy of one of these pamphlets with the pill, powder, or whatever it may be, marked. He learns the name of it by heart, then he goes to a drug store and asks for what he wants, instead of handing in a prescription for it. This is a simple thing to do, and will save from one-half to three-quarters the price.—New York Sun.

Store Names in the City of Mexico.

One of the oddest things here is the naming of the stores and shops, where upon the signs, instead of the name of the proprietor, appears some elaborate appellation that often causes one a smile from its incongruity with the goods on sale. For instance, "The Electric Light" is a pulque shop, the "Queen of the World" is a bread shop, the "Palace of the World" is a boot store, the "White Venus" is a tobacco shop, and so on.

Several of the grocery stores are called by the names of the great cities of the world, which is very appropriate, for it is from them that we obtain all luxuries for the table. Instead of being directed to the firm of So-and-so, one is told that certain goods can be had at the "City of New York," the "City of Hamburg," etc. The shadow of the Eiffel Tower has reached and fallen upon the City of Mexico. A gorgeous new sign, all white, blue and gold, bears the tall name and a flag decorated representation of the same, "The Eiffel Tower," and within the store one finds most delicious French confectionery.—Cor. Somerville Journal.

Close Fisted, Indeed.

I once used to haul a man who was the meanest man that ever rode in a car. That was when we had bobtail cars on this line. I was a driver in those days, and this man used to sit close up to the box whenever he rode. My attention was attracted to him one day in this wise: An old colored man got on the car and changed a dime to pay his fare. When I looked in the box to drop his fare there lay a ticket. Now I was almost positive the old man didn't have a ticket, so I just kept a lookout. In a few moments a lady entered and I plainly saw her pass a nickel to this man. Do you know what he did? No! Then I'll tell you. He put the nickel in his pocket and dropped a ticket in the box, thus making five-sixths of a cent. I tried to make him feel bad and exposed him before the whole car, but he didn't mind it; said I had the fare and ought to be satisfied.—Interview in Washington Star.

Growing Fat on Sweetened Water.

One of the drivers on the Wheat street line is getting fat on sweetened hot water.

He weighed 153 pounds. He had his dinner sent to him every day, but was troubled for some time as to what he should drink, as he did not use coffee.

He tried hot water tea, but that did not suit him, so he began to take a small coffee pot full of sweetened hot water at every meal. He liked it so much that he continued its use, and would now miss it as much as an inveterate coffee drinker would miss his morning cup of Java.

The driver began to fatten, and now weighs 213—sixty pounds more than he weighed before he began drinking hot water.—Atlanta Journal.

Effect of Height on Plants.

Investigations into the effect that altitude has upon the growth of plants in the Alps and Pyrenees result in proving that height is found to produce modifications not merely in the shape, but in the thickness, of the bark, the color of the leaves and flowers, and even in the anatomical structure of certain organs. The leaves especially become thicker at great heights, and their faces often have a double layer of cellules.—New York Times.

A Big Check.

The largest check ever passed in this country was for $2,500,000 by Vanderbilt. It was the purchase price of the Nickel Plate railroad. The smallest are those for one cent each, with which the treasury officials square accounts.—St. Louis Republic.

Sixty-five cardinals have died since the present pope became the head of the church, and the Sacred college is now composed almost entirely of new men. Only sixteen of the present cardinals were there under the late pope. Several are over 80 years of age.

The czar, upon receiving the report of a recent duel between officers in the army, said: "Duels in the army are absolutely necessary, and I desire that reports of such escapades shall not be brought to my notice."

Wring His Neck.

Waiter (coolly)—Did you ring, sir?

Guest (angrily)—Did I ring! Well, I like that. Why, man, if I'd been ringing for the fire department and they came no quicker than you the city would be in ashes by this time.

Waiter (idly)—Probably, sir! I'm not interested in real estate hereabouts.—Lawrence American

MOTHER.

How I wish my mother could have known
My later years,
The boy for whom she toiled so hard
And wept such bitter tears;

For whom she often suffered blame,
And shielded from all ill.
Bless her dear heart, long laid to rest!
But I can see her still

Working and weeping day by day
To educate her son,
Then sweetly lying down to die
Before her task was done.

Well, time will pass and I shall soon
Meet her on heaven's plain;
Then mother's heart and mine, I know,
Will beat as one again.

—Chicago Herald.

A Horse That Didn't Like Cats.

Farmer Thurber, of Maurice, Pa., saw a cat rubbing its sides against his stallion's forelegs and making friends with the horse. At first the stallion appeared to be friendly toward the cat, lowering his nose and letting the cat rub against it. All at once the horse seized the cat by the neck and savagely beat it against the side of the stall. The cat scratched the stallion's under jaw, but the enraged horse kept shaking it until it had stopped scratching and was limp and almost lifeless. Then the horse dropped the cat in front of his manger and paid no more attention to it. When the farmer picked the cat up it was dead with a broken back.

Farmer Thurber said that all the cats in the barn seemed to like to go around the horse and make friends with him, and the horse encouraged them until they had confidence in him. Then at the first good chance he would grab them by the neck with his teeth and beat the life out of them before he let go. After their death, seven cats were found in his stall on different mornings during the winter.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Telephoning in Russia.

During 1889 experiments were carried out with a view to establishing telephonic communication between Moscow and St. Petersburg, by means of the ordinary telegraph line, the system of telephony employed being that of Mr. E. Grosdeff.

The peculiarity of Mr. Grosdeff's system centers in the fact that the conductor employed is of iron, whereas it has hitherto been believed impossible to use iron wire for long distance telephony. The Russian officials estimate that a line between Moscow and St. Petersburg, constructed with iron wire, would cost at least 20 per cent. less than if copper wire were used.—Electrical Review.

An Extraordinary Tree.

One of the most extraordinary of African trees is that known as the baobab. It is almost a forest in itself and serves for a complete sylvan palace on the largest scale. Rarely growing more than seventy feet high, its branches extend horizontally, supported by a trunk which has a girth greater, it is believed, than that of any other known tree. One of these extraordinary trees was found on measurement to be forty feet in diameter. The age of another—counting the concentric rings—was found to be 5,000 years at the very least.—New York Telegram.

How to Fatten a Chicken.

This is the way a chicken or duck is fattened: Thrust into a cylinder, it is kept in darkness for three weeks; thrice per diem a patent food, composed largely of cornmeal, is forced by a small pump into its crop; it enjoys no alternative—it must sleep and fatten; paralyzed by inertia, its flesh becomes white and tender, and in three weeks it is as fine as a ball of butter. The cost of fattening a chicken does not exceed eight cents; a chicken so fattened brings ten cents more a pound in the market than other chickens.—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

Ben Hur and Ivanhoe.

There is one curious thing I have noticed in my business. I do not know that it means anything, but it is curious just the same. As sure as I have a call for "Ivanhoe," which is frequently, so certain will I have a call for "Ben Hur" within forty eight hours thereafter. This became a subject of comment in the house, and one of my men kept a record and found that, almost invariably, a call for "Ivanhoe" was followed by one for "Ben Hur," and by different people—Interview in Chicago Tribune.

A curious use has been found for the phonograph. It was produced at the funeral of a clergyman in order that a sermon of the deceased upon himself might be heard by the mourners.

The cheapest place in Missouri to live is at the penitentiary. The daily cost of maintaining convicts at that institution is only seven and one-half cents per capita.



A sea-serpent, 100 feet long, was seen to coil itself up in slippery folds on the coast of Florida last month. Three reliable persons saw this creature distinctly.

Reader, the above is a "yarn." If people would believe the following truthful statement as readily as they swallow sea-serpent stories, it would be the means of saving thousands of lives. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if taken in time and given a fair trial, will actually cure consumption of the lungs, which is really scrofulous disease. If this wonderful medicine does not do all we recommend, when taken as directed, we will cheerfully and promptly return all money paid for it. Can any offer be more generous or fair? No other medicine possesses sufficient power over that fatal malady—Consumption, to warrant its manufacturers in selling it under such trying conditions. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not only the most wonderful alterative, or blood-cleanser, known to medical science, but also possesses superior nutritive and tonic, or strength-giving properties, which assist the food to digest and become assimilated, thus building up both strength and flesh. For all cases of Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, accompanied with lingering coughs, it is absolutely unequaled as a remedy. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, and kindred affections, it surpasses all other medicines.

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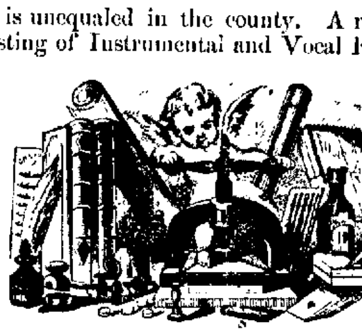
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The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

Ninety-nine Years for Nothing.

The famous case of Dell P. Wild, who was sent to prison for a year for refusing to do menial duty for Lieut. Steele and was summarily released by order of President Harrison, is eclipsed by the case of Lewis Carter, a private in the Twenty-fifth infantry, who has already served nearly five years of a ninety-nine year sentence in the Minnesota state prison. The case is probably without a parallel in either civil or military history, and is outlined as follows:

On the 24th of November, 1884, Carter, who, by the way, is a colored man, was stationed with his regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn. Two or three days afterward Carter was in St. Paul, and ran things with a high hand. His actions, however, were not called to the attention of the city police, and he went back to Fort Snelling unmolested. Arriving there he was arrested on the charge of assault, robbery and desertion. Brig. Gen. Terry, then in charge of the department of Dakota, summoned a court martial, to assemble at Fort Snelling, Jan. 27, 1885. This court was composed of Capts. Benzonio, Lawson, Roche and Stivers, First Lieuts. Tully and Glenn, and Second Lieuts. Phillips, Ahern and Tear, all of the Twenty-fifth ... Lieut. Luden, of the Fourth artillery, acted as judge advocate. The court, after a very brief session and apparently without attempting to probe the truth of the charges, found Carter guilty of all the four offenses and, with the usual army severity of punishing criminals, sentenced him to Stillwater prison for ninety-nine years.

Attorney Fred L. McGhee, of St. Paul, has been giving this case searching attention since Wild's release, and what he has found out is astonishing. He discovered in West St. Paul the person on whom the assault was alleged to have been made, and obtained an affidavit that Carter had not assaulted her. Then McGhee secured evidence that no robbery had been committed, and sent the two affidavits to Washington.

The action of the president was prompt and decisive. He found that Carter was guilty only of desertion, and has issued a full and free pardon, which is to go into effect May 25, just five years from the date of imprisonment. The president also reprimanded the court martial.—Washington Star.

Freaks of the Tornado.

Hundreds of interesting incidents are related of the freaks of the storm. A block of iron casting, weighing over one hundred and fifty pounds, was blown into the second story of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railway building, near Union depot. Nobody knows where it came from, and the nearest building from which it could have come is nearly one hundred yards away. Great sheets of tin roofing were dropped upon Dr. Barry's farm, near Turner's station, forty miles from the city, on the Short line. In the ruins of a house on West Main street a large office clock was found clinging to the wall, but no one knows where it came from. It was badly broken, but the hands still pointed to 8:20 p. m.

A large slab of marble found in a residence on West Madison street was never there before. It will weigh over 100 pounds. At Baird's drug store, on Market above Ninth street, two bird cages with the birds were blown in through the skylight. The cages were not injured, and the birds are as full of song as ever.

When the building occupied by Brand & Bethel, the tobacco men, on Green street, went to pieces, a portion of the framework dropped through the roof of a little cottage just east of the factory. It consisted of a heavy timber, to which were mortised four upright pieces of timber. When this came through the cottage the family were sitting around the table in the dining room, and the four uprights simply penned them in, but did not hurt them in the least.—Louisville Dispatch.

The Cost of Tieing Shoestrings.

One of the managers of a big eastern knitting mill has made a calculation that the shoestrings of a working girl will come untied on the average three times per diem, and that a girl will lose about 50 seconds every time she stoops to retie them. Most of the employes have two feet, so this entails a loss of 800 seconds every day for each girl. There are about 400 girls employed in this factory, and therefore the gentleman finds that 43,800,000 seconds are wasted in the course of a year, which time, at the average rate of wages, is worth $943.17½. Orders have accordingly been issued that girls must wear only buttoned shoes or congress gaiters under penalty of discharge.—Detroit Tribune.

Two Arbor Days.

Governor Beaver wisely designated two Arbor days this year, April 11 and 25. Pennsylvania is such a large state that the advance of the season is not the same in all portions. In some sections the first named date is much too early, and these can take advantage of the second. One or the other will be pretty certain to suit everywhere, and there should be a more than ordinary observance of the occasion. The planting throughout the state has received a great impetus within the past few years, and, as there cannot be too much of it, should be urged on with enthusiasm by all.—Philadelphia Press.

The Pope's Indorsement.

A check for several thousand dollars, sent to Pope Leo XIII from Newark, N. J., has been returned through the regular channels to the Newark bank, on which it was drawn, duly indorsed by the pope. The handwriting is neat and even. The check will be kept as a souvenir.—Brooklyn Eagle.

While the compositors of The Bombay Gazette were at work in the composing room one evening recently a full grown cobra dropped in upon them through windows in the roof. It was as badly scared as they were, and attempted to escape through a window, but was killed with an iron bar.

A New Transparent Film.

A new transparent film for the use of photographers will soon be placed on the market which, it is claimed, will prove superior to any now for sale. It is made by chemical rather than by mechanical means. The inventor is a Bostonian.

A new meteorological and volcanic observatory will be opened at Pompeii in May, at which time there will be a large gathering of scientists to celebrate the occasion.

The New Style of Silk Hat.

I don't want you to give me away, but I never heard so much growling about the style in silk hats as I have heard this spring. Of course men, or some men, are like women when it comes to styles. They will buy and wear them no matter how hideous they are. But there are other men who like to wear that which is becoming, and most silk hats are becoming to the wearers. There are men who can't wear a derby and some who can't wear a soft hat. But I never saw a man who couldn't wear a silk hat if it had any shape to it. The new style of silk hat, the one just out, has no shape that is artistic. It looks like a sawed off funnel of a vessel. There used to be a silk hat that had a sugar loaf shape. It was very Frenchy. You see it occasionally on the stage in the French operas. The hat this spring is an abominable imitation of that hat. I don't say imitation, for it isn't anything of the sort. Our customers are buying them, but they do so under protest. In view of this I expect you will see more derbys worn this year than formerly.—Interview in Chicago Tribune.

Emperor Frederick's Tomb.

The mausoleum of the Emperor Frederick is completed externally. The decorations of the interior are very rich, and carried out entirely in light gray Silesian sandstone. The sober color of this is only interrupted by the polished dark green Syenite pillars. As a finish to the arch which spans the opening of the altar niche a beautifully formed escutcheon has been chosen, over which the imperial eagle soars with outstretched wings. This is flanked on both sides by figures of angels holding religious symbols in their hands. The spandrels of the upper gallery are adorned with cherubs. The emperor's ... given to the carrying out of the mosaic in the cupola and on the ceiling of the altar space. The designs for the mosaics were worked out by Professor Ewald, after early Christian works. The cupola is to receive figures of angels on a gold ground between palms.—Berlin Letter.

April Dividends in Boston.

The April dividends payable in Boston aggregated $9,211,156, divided as follows: Banks, $1,848,500; interest on city and United States bonds, $2,141,310; interest on railroad bonds, $2,905,412; interest on miscellaneous bonds, $511,535; railroads, $729,935; miscellaneous, $1,674,464. Of the sixty-one banks within the limits of Boston three pay 6 per cent. (one 3 per cent. quarterly), one 5 per cent., one 4½ per cent., three 4 per cent., three 3½ per cent., nineteen 3 per cent., ten 2½ per cent., thirteen 2 per cent, six are undecided, and two banks, new this year, have not been in business long enough to come into the dividend list.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A Doomed Explorer.

Undaunted by the fate of Camille Douls, the young explorer who was murdered in the Sahara, a M. Fernand Foureau has now plunged boldly into the country of the Tonaregs. He was dissuaded from his enterprise by his friends and the government of Algeria, but all to no purpose. The Geographical society, as well as the government, gives him nothing but sympathy, and no one believes that he will come alive out of the mysterious desert where several of his intrepid fellow countrymen have already perished.—Paris Letter in London Telegraph.

A Long Ride.

In November, 1889, Capt. Pyevtzoff, a cossack officer, started from the town of Bielovetchensk, on the river Amoor, to ride across Siberia and Russia to St. Petersburg, a journey of 5,800 miles, nearly a quarter of the distance around the globe. He travels quite alone on an ordinary cavalry horse; carries his own provisions, makes about fifty miles a day, and is armed from head to foot for protection against robbers. He has met with intense cold, the thermometer showing 58 degs. below zero, but he is in good health and spirits.—Montreal Star.

Food for Reflection.

The number of men killed in England in 1889 while playing football was thirteen, and four were killed in the United States during baseball games. Over thirty men had broken legs and arms between football and baseball, and yet Kilrain goes to jail for two months for not even peeling the skin off John L. Sullivan's nose.—Detroit Free Press.

Does It Act That Way?

Among the criminals "wanted" in New York city on charges ranging from the confidence game to bank robbery are fourteen men who have received college educations. At least six of them graduated with the highest honors, and all seem to have turned to crime from a liking for the bad side of life.—Detroit Free Press.

Gates from Italy.

I saw two huge bronze gates coming into town by steamer from Italy the other day, and was told they were from some ancient Italian palace, and are to deck the portal to Bilton, the new park and country seat of George Vanderbilt in North Carolina.—Cor. Chatter.

An Immense Pane of Glass.

The largest plate of glass ever cast in the world was drawn from the annealing furnaces at the Diamond Plate Glass factory at Kokomo recently. It measures 145 by 195 inches, weighs 2,000 pounds and is perfect in every particular.—Indianapolis Journal.

The insulating material of the electric light wires over the stage of a Vienna theatre began to melt a few nights ago, and a shower of burning India rubber fell upon the stage. There was a panic, and 200 persons had rushed out before it was quieted.

Here is a pretty heavy thing in ordnance. A gun has just been finished by Krupp for the Russian government which weighs 185 tons, is 40 feet long and is 6½ feet in diameter in the widest part. It will have a range of eleven miles.

The will of the late Duc de Montpensier disposes of $40,000,000, to be divided between his wife and his son and daughter. It is said, however, that the duchess intends to go into a convent and leave the whole fortune to be enjoyed by the two children.

ELEANOR KIRK'S GOSSIP.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 14, 1890.

The following extract from a letter lately received is by no means a novelty. In fact the frequency of such communications seems to me as startling as it is significant.

"I beg you will not think that I do not love my husband, when I tell you that I cannot bear to accept money from him," my correspondent writes. "I have been married five years, and I have never yet asked him for a dollar though the necessity for doing so has often been very great. I cannot reconcile this reticence with perfect love, but I do not think any woman ever cared more for her husband than I do for mine. Can you tell me what this means?"

It is my opinion that if a consensus of sentiment could be reached it would be found that at least half of our married women feel the same way. Perhaps I can go farther and say that no woman of spirit and sensibility was ever yet known to ask her husband for money. Such a thing should not be required of a woman. A stated sum should always be placed at her disposal, and the suppliant act abolished. Another woman writes: "Why I had rather go bareheaded and in rags, than ask my husband for money to buy clothes." Life is very hard for such wives, since the disbursement of money in the family and shop forms a large part of average existence. Women who have given up independent occupations to become wives, perhaps feel more keenly than others in this regard. I have very serious convictions as to the advisability of sacrificing a paying business for a doubtful support. If a man can comfortably maintain his wife, and is man enough to make such an arrangement that she need never feel the sense of dependence, then it is perhaps safe enough to give up an active for a passive independence, provided of course an honest affection is the foundation of the contract. But even under such circumstances, with my experience and observation I should feel like having a string tied to the source of my past revenue. Surely, one cannot be too careful. I never could see why a woman who was independent in a trade or a profession need give up either. There is always some arrangement that can be made to tide over times when marital exigencies call a halt. Why should not the wife contribute to the new house? Why should she not own some stock of her very own? Why may not husband and wife meet in business as in the domestic circle? "The home will suffer," say some of my readers. The best regulated homes that I know of to day are those in which the husband and wife have an equal interest in making, and the most unhappy are those where the wife is compelled to submit to a servile dependence upon a man who feels that she is not to be trusted with money. Every wife should have her own purse, and this should be filled according to the circumstances of her husband. But the purse which gives the most satisfaction to every properly constituted woman, is the one in which some of the dollars at least are her very own, earned by her own energy and talent.

While willing to give all the information possible on every subject I am conversant with, I must insist upon drawing the line somewhere, and I find it necessary to draw it in the medical field. I have enough questions asked me on medical subjects to confound the most inspired and scientific physician. I have never taken a medical degree, and everything I have learned has been by observation. The things that I have proved true, I am glad to tell to my neighbors, but I am always very careful never to recommend anything that a good physician will not endorse, and for that reason I cannot give advice except in a general way to the readers who are dissatisfied with the treatment they are receiving. When I said a couple of weeks ago that when quinine was necessary it had best be taken in the form of the soft capsules of Quinine Sulphate and not in pills, I stated what I knew to be true and what every intelligent physician will bear me out in. But when my friends ask me how often these soft Capsules should be taken in case of malaria, and influenza, and headache, and lassitude, I draw the line right there, and reply, ask your physician, or your druggist, if the latter is wide awake and intelligent. But don't ask me, because I know nothing of your constitution or your malady, and because I am not a doctor. But I can say without fear of contradiction that the ... Quinine Sulphate are much superior to pills, and that is as far as I can go.

Three months ago a dead baby was born to a little feather-headed girl wife, who notwithstanding the lightness of her brain, had managed to have her own way in everything. She had pulled in a twenty-four inch waist to the dimensions of an eighteen inch corset, and had so spoiled her gait to say nothing of contracting an irreparable spinal injury, that she had the appearance of walking on small rollers, or castors. A physician brought into consultation at the most critical period, and afterwards retained by the family, prescribed shoes wide enough for her feet, with spring heels, and gowns and petticoats of the lightest possible weight, and all hanging from the shoulders. This prescription was received with angry tears. "If you do not dress sensibly you will die," the doctor told her. "I'd rather die than look like a fright," was the answer. A few days later a friend exhibited with considerable pride, a pair of shoes with the new fashionable spring heel, she had just bought. The invalid laughed at them. "Why, they are all the rage," said the visitor, "you wouldn't catch me wearing them if they were not." That settled it. Feather head sent immediately for some new boots. Once in a great while Dame Fashion makes a change in the interest of health. Let us be sure and give her full credit.

I have been asked several times if physicians considered chocolate bad for weak stomachs. By the way most of them recommend it for all kinds and descriptions of invalids, I should say they preferred it as a beverage for their patients to either coffee or tea. Typhoid convalescents at our hospitals are fed on Chocolat Menier and every physician of my acquaintance prescribes chocolate for patients suffering from nervous dyspepsia. Many take their Menier both for breakfast and luncheon and find it, to use a neighbor's phrase, "very re-habilitating and delicious."

This receipe for Spanish Omelet, for which I have been asked, was obtained many years ago, from a famous New York Restaurant. It was one of their noted dishes. One small onion, chopped fine, fried in butter, two table-spoonfuls thick cooked tomatoes, (canned will do), three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, pepper and salt to taste. Mix well.

It should be well done, and browned.

ELEANOR KIRK.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable **Hood's** kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for **Sarsaparilla** itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of **Peculiar** sales abroad no other preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has **To Itself** developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Wanamaker's

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 7, 1890.

Bradenburg Cloth! Why Bradenburg? No reason why save that the Bradenburg arms make a brilliant trade-mark and Bradenburg is a great, strong name.

The cloth is cotton. Such cotton! Shades of Moses on the Nile! did you ever see better! Egypt or South Carolina cotton we know not which, nor care we, so strong, so close the thread. You might almost call it linen, the lines are so clean and smooth. The printing is exquisite. Who dares to challenge the imagination of Philadelphia when such Cotton Dress Goods printing is done almost within sound of our city church bells?

Just this one stuff was needed to make what already was the greatest Dress Goods Stock in all the world more complete with an added, almost superfluous, completeness.

Examine the goods. The colors fairly sparkle, and you think at once of France and China, of Foulards and Shanghais. Comparisons are odious or otherwise, according to the point of view. But a comparison of this with any fairly competing cloth must be odious—for the other cloth.

The width is 30 inches full, the price 20 cents. Compare the count of threads, this shows 20 per cent finer; compare the strength, this gives 30 per cent more strength; compare colors and design—there is no comparison, the Bradenburg is beyond and above it. Sheer as a batiste, solid as a drill, light as a zephyr, strong almost as leather. The Brandenburg fills a royal place in cottons and is born to rule.

Crepeline is going. 5000 yards a day. Why shouldn't it? Crepeline would be foolish to stay here when it can get out at 6¼ cents a yard. The buyers win and laugh as winners always do. The maker loses—poor fellow, he doesn't laugh.

An humble but late arrival—the latest. Wool check dress goods, 37 inches wide, at 15 cents a yard. We told you once they were cheap at 25 cents, and told the literal truth. You believed and bought them freely. Got another lot to sell you as above. Not all wool but too much for the money. Another maker weeps, but you laugh again.

No matter what wear use you want to put the stuff to—dress parade or banging about—just the right quality and style and price is here ready to your hand. Haphazard:

- Jacquard Figured Robes, three designs, and good line of colors in each, $12; imported to sell at $22.
- Mohair in plain and glace effects, great variety of colors, 50c, 75c, $1.
- 50-inch All-wool Surah Twill, in nineteen colors, all new shades, handsome and serviceable, $1.
- 6-4 Waterproof Dundee Plaids, in large and small designs, specially suited for ladies' wraps and children's jackets, $1. A few days since they were $1.50.
- 40-inch All-wool Indistinct Stripes with dashes of bourette through them; a light weight fabric for Spring and Summer, 75c from $1.
- At the Black counter is a Black Nun's Veiling, and a Black Batiste, both 38 inches wide, all-wool and light weight, 37½c, imported this season to sell for 50c.
- All-wool Serge with mohair border, 42 inches wide, $1.

The wonderful Crepe Neckwear is in full bloom at both ends of the store. And such prices! 50c stands for $1 and $1.25.

Of course you can get Crepe Neckwear in two or three places in town at 50c, but there are Crepes and Crepes. These are the extra ones: extra cloth, extra embroidery, and extra-made.

The Underwear wonder is how so much muslin and stitching and trimming can be had for so little money:

- Drawers made of Fruit of Loom Muslin, with hem and 3 plaits, 25c.
- Very heavy and fine Muslin Drawers, with neat Hamburg ruffle, and 14 plaits 50c. By far the best 50c Drawers we ever offered.
- Heavy Muslin Gown, with yoke of all-over embroidery and plaits, neatly trimmed with Hamburg edge, 85c.

That's the way the story runs through every chapter.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

DON'T SAY there is no help for catarrh, hay fever and cold in head, since thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It supersedes the dangerous use of liquids and snuffs. It is easily applied into the nostrils and gives relief at once. Price 50c.

Experience Taught Me!

And my money paid for it. After having Liver Complaint four years, and spending money on nostrums and doctors who didn't help me, I tried Sulphur Bitters. Six bottles cured me. I shall always use them.—G. N. Butler, Cohoes, N. Y.

I Wished I was Dead!

After suffering several years with the Leucorrhoea, and no doubt I would have been, only a lady induced me to try Sulphur Bitters. Now I am well. Three bottles cured me.—Mrs. Copps, Newport, R. I.

*A CENTURY of progress has not produced a remedy equal to Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh, cold in the head and hay fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is perfectly safe and easily applied into the nostrils. It gives immediate relief and cures the worst cases.

PEACE NOT YET DECLARED.—As long as the fight lasts among the wall paper manufacturers the Fidelity Wall Paper Co, of No 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, will give the public the advantage of the drop in prices. We get this from them direct. Send four two cent stamps for samples of their 9, 12 and 15c gilts.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE, DR HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it effecting a speedy and permanent cure whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, Golden Specific Co., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale

—OF—

60 NEW CARRIAGES!

—AT—

NEWTOWN, PA.,

Wednesday, April 30, 1890

At 1 o'clock, P. M., sharp.

I WILL sell, at my Sixth Annual Spring Sale, 60 NEW CARRIAGES, embracing roomy family carriages, depot wagons, extension top phaetons, jump-seat phaetons, jump-seat carriages, Surrey jump-seats, drop-seat Jenny Lind carriages, Newtown wagons, 1-seated phaetons, side-bar and full spring buggies, spindle or road wagons, road carts, top and no-top express or milk wagons, &c.

These are the best finished and finest assortment of carriages that I have ever offered at public sale. The wheels are all our own make, (except the patent ones) and are guaranteed not to get loose in the hub. The carriages all have steel axles, with patent double collars and steel tires. The curtains are good leather, flock, rubber or duck; the cushions all-wool cloth, fast colors, or corduroy. They are well painted and finished and are worth the attention of all who are in want of a good home-made carriage that is guranteed to be just as represented.

The road carts are roomy and easy.

Come to the sale and secure a good job.

Six months credit on approved notes, or three per cent. off for cash. J. V. RANDALL.

Cyrus Hillborn, Auctioneer.

J. S. & I. W. Merrick, Clerks.

☞If rainy will be sold under shelter.

Francis T. Lockwood

Teacher OF Banjos,

STUDIO, 1413 Chest. St. Philada.

ALSO,

Banjos for Sale.

Blooming Plants for Spring.



ROSES of all Kinds

Jacks a Specialty.

Visitors Welcome!

Harry Chambers'

Market Street GREENHOUSE!

BRISTOL, PA.

Ready MIXED Paints

IN EVERY COLOR,

—AND—

Packages from 1 lb. Upwards

A VERY GOOD MIXED PAINT

—OF WHICH—

We have Sold Hundreds of Gallons, without Complaint, as Low as

$1.00 a Gallon!

DR. PURSELL'S DRUG STORE.

J. D. BARDO,

Manufacturer of HUMAN HAIR GOODS,

Ladies' and Gent's WIGS and TOUPEES made to order and for hire.

No. 2141 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Ladies' Hair Dressed and Cleansed, Children's Hair Cut. Braids, Curls, etc. made to order. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Sample of hair should accompany each order to duplicate.

HARRY HART,

S. E. Cor. 10th and Fairmount Ave.

PHILADELPHIA.

MONEY TO LOAN

On goods of all descriptions. Large amounts at low rates of interest. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Revolvers, Musical Instruments, etc. sold at one-third their value. Two minutes' walk from 9th and Green Street depot.

Bristol Advertisements

Miss M. G. Paxson,

PORTRAIT ARTIST,

TEACHER of DRAWING—Illustrations, Designs, Sketches.

Radcliffe Street, above Walnut,

BRISTOL, PA.

FRED. B. BOOZ,

—DEALER IN—

FINE GROCERIES, FRUITS, AND PROVISIONS

A specialty in

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Goods Delivered Promptly.

COR. RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

☞Your trade is solicited.

James Warden,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, &c.

Cor. PENN AND POND STS., BRISTOL, PA.

J. D. LOWDEN,

No. 50 Mill Street, Bristol,

HAS THE FINEST STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

CHAS. WEEKS,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Lehigh Coal,

Lime, Sand, Stone, Wood, &c.,

OFFICE—Mill Street, above Radcliffe Street Bristol, Pa.

Your trade is solicited.

WILLIAM TERNESON,

Manufacturer & dealer in

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine *Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,*

Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

A first-class calf-skin Gaiter, my own make, $3. Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

JOHN NIMON,

DEALER IN FINE

Groceries, Provisions, Fruit & Vegetables,

FRESH DAILY.

My Teas and Coffees are the Best.

COR. WOOD AND WASHINGTON SREETS.

SAMUEL SCOTT,

THE MILL STREET GROCERY!

74 MILL STREET,

WHERE WILL BE FOUND

Provisions, Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

OF ALL KINDS,

And as Cheap as will be found in Bristol.

C. F. HERRMANN,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

Goods sold on Easy Payments.

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE REPAIRED

Radcliffe St., opposite B. F. Gilkeson's office, Bristol, Pa.

Handsome Artifical Teeth.

Filling. DR. G. W. ADAMS, DENTIST, BRISTOL, PA. Cleaning.

Extracting Without Pain.

Philadelphia Cash Grocery

AND CHICAGO BEEF MARKET,

Radcliffe & Market Sts., Bath & Buckley Sts. Bristol, and Second & Furman and Hudson and Mott Sts., Trenton, N. J.

FOUR STORES!

Immense quantities of goods bought for low prices, for cash, and will be sold at correspondingly low rates.

Choice Roast, 10c. per lb. up.

Choice Steak, 12c. up. Stewing Meat, 4, 6, 8, 10

Gilt Edge Butter, 25c. per lb.

BURTON'S EXPRESS.

JOSHUA BURTON

is at all times prepared to do jobs of

HAULING

of every description, and at prices to suit the times.

Furniture handled with care.

Orders left at Kelley's Cigar Store, No. 68 Mill street, will receive prompt attention.

AN OFFICE WHERE

Everything in connection with

REAL ESTATE

IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

You can buy a Property, have the deed drawn, procure a loan on mortgage, get the building insured and the lot surveyed; the whole transaction completely and carefully attended to by one person, just as you would do it yourself, if you knew how.

A. Weir Gilkeson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BRISTOL, PA.

HOGUET'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Pioneer Drug Store!

Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol Pa.

The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County. (ESTABLISHED IN 1844.) By the present proprietor.

A large stock of first class Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Diamond Dyes, &c.

Also SPICES of all kinds, WARRANTED PURE, at low prices.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.

L. A. HOGUET

Druggist and Pharmacist

YOUNG'S DRUG STORE.

55 Bath St., Bristol, Pa.

We have on hand a large & well selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,

Perfumery & Toilet Articles,

White Lead, Oils & Varnishes.

Agent for the sale of Nice & Raw's

Ready Mixed Paints.

These Paints are guaranteed to be the best in this market.

We give personal attention to the compounding of Physician's Prescriptions, at all hours, day or night, and guarantee PURITY and ACCURACY always.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

PURE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 75 CTS. PER setting of 11. M. H. IREDELL.

Places of Interest

To all visiting Philadelphia are

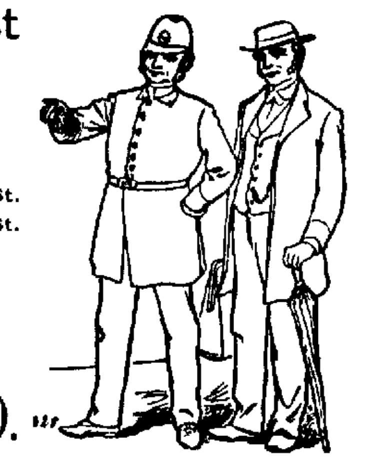
THE

YATES STORES,

6th and Chestnut St.

13th and Chestnut St.

Our Superior Clothing for Men and Boys is Renowned, and though prices are very low this season we maintain the high quality.



A. C. YATES & CO.

WASHBURN & ARLINGTON'S

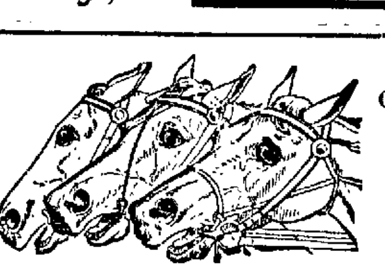
--NEW--

United Shows, World's Fair, CONGRESS of NATIONS!

TRAINED ANIMALS, WILD WEST, WILD EAST, EGYPTIAN CARAVAN, MOORISH ENCAMPMENTS,

BRISTOL, Thursday, **MAY 1.**

Two Railroad Shows combined, with —20— Palace Cars!



Gymnasts, Acrobats, Equestrians, Cow Boys, Cow Girls!

And a Performance far Excelling anything ever before seen under canvass.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Miscellaneous

Do Not Read This

Now is the Time to Buy Your

COAL

Lehigh Coal

Of the Best Quality, and all sizes. Screened & Picked! Blacksmith Coal, free from Gas.

Dry Kindling Wood,

HARD AND SOFT.

HAROLD PEIRCE,

Executor of Chas. W. Peirce's Estate.

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE, Agent,

Cor. Washington and Canal streets.

BRISTOL, PA.,

February 1st, 1890.

The ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RY. and its branches became the

Great Northern Ry. Line!

IF YOU ARE GOING

TO THE FREE FARMS OF THE MILK RIVER VALLEY,

TAKE THE

GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.

TO THE GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, IRON AND COAL MINES OF MONTANA,

TAKE THE

GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.

TO GREAT FALLS, THE FUTURE INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF THE NORTHWEST,

TAKE THE

GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.

TO HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE FALLS AND THE COAST CITIES,

TAKE THE

GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.

TO FARGO, CROOKSTON, GRAND FORKS AND WINNIPEG,

TAKE THE

GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.

TO ALL MINNESOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA AND MANITOBA POINTS,

TAKE THE

GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.

For tickets, maps and guides, apply to your home ticket agent or write to

F. I. WHITNEY,

Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, St. Paul, Minn.

☞The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE runs its own Magnificent Dining Cars, Palace Sleeping Cars, Special Apartment Cars and Free Colonist Sleepers on Daily Through Trains.

AGENTS Wanted to canvass for the sale of our Home-Grown NURSERY Stock. Most Liberal Terms. Unequaled facilities. One of the largest, oldest-established, and best known Nurseries in the country. Address, W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. Estab. in 1846.

Miscellaneous.

ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPHS

CABINETS $2 PER DOZ.

Chandler & Scheetz,

828 ARCH ST.,

1433 CHESTNUT ST.,

Opposite Young Men's Christian Association Building.

PHILADELPHIA.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE with its stories and excellent contents, is a library in itself.

It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

It does not follow in old beaten paths,—which is an easy task,—but is perpetually discovering new and pleasant ones, and following them too.

The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor have resounded throughout the entire land, and to day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read-and-talked of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

$3.00 per year. 25 cts. single number.

The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

O. I. C. This is the Place where you will find

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

SUCH AS

Fine White, Fancy Dress and Working Shirts, Underwear of all kinds, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Gloves, Shoes, Umbrellas, Hosiery, etc.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing.

PANTS TO ORDER, $3 to $10.

SUITS TO ORDER, $12 to $35.

YOST & STEPHEN, 34 Mill St.

WHAT I WANT IN MY WEEKLY PAPER

I WANT A reliable paper that I can Safely take into my family

I WANT A paper which represents High Ideals And Sound Principles

I WANT The latest Home News, The latest Foreign News, The Latest Political News

I WANT Reliable Market Reports, Reliable quotations of Farm Products, Live Stock Markets, Financial & Commercial

I WANT Sensible and seasonable Editorials On Political, Social, and Moral Questions

I WANT The cream of the best Editorials In New York and other daily and weekly papers To let me know what they think of matters

I WANT Good, reliable Farm and Garden Articles Written by Practical Men.

I WANT To know something of the Home Life of The American people, and of their Life, thoughts, and experiences.

I WANT Pleasant moral stories for the Young People, That the children may look for the paper As they do for a friend.

I WANT Stories of Interest for us Elders, For we, too, like our hours of leisure.

THIS IS WHAT I DON'T WANT:

I DON'T WANT Long, padded News Articles; The padding doesn't add to the value, And I haven't time to read them.

I DON'T WANT Fierce, one-sided Editorials, Written by special pleaders, Who can see nothing good In any side but their own.

NOW, WHAT PAPER WILL FILL THE BILL?

WE ANSWER:

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WITNESS

EVERY TIME.

☞ONLY $1 A YEAR.

The WITNESS is just the paper for Farmers, Farmers' Wives, Farmers' Sons, Farmers' Daughters, Country Merchants, Country Store-keepers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Builders, Stone Masons, and all other laborers, who form the backbone of our Country and who want to be thoroughly posted in what is going on in the World.

The WITNESS offers one of the most valuable premium lists of any paper in America. Every article guaranteed and away below retail prices. Send for a free copy.

Sample copies sent free to any address. Address

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,

150 Nassau St., New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

☞Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17. 1890.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK--Arrives at 7.00, 10 45 A. M., 7.00 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8 45, 11.30 A. M., 4.00, 6.40 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA--Arrives at 7.00, 7 45 A. M., 4.00, 5.00, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 5.45, 10 00 A. M., 2.45, 6.00 P. M.

NEWTOWN, DOYLESTOWN, &c--Arrives at 11.30 A. M. Closes at 1.00 P. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c--Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Close at 11.45 A. M.

BELVIDERE DIVISION -- Arrives at 7.00, 10.45 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M.

TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY, MORRISVILLE--Arrives at 10.45 A. M., 3 30 P. M. Closes at 7.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

TRENTON--Arrives at 7.00, 10.00 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M.

WESTERN--Arrives at 7 45, 10.00 A. M. Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT MARCH 2, 1890.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 2.46, 5.35, 6.30, 6 53, 7 21, 7.45, 8.06, 8.23, 9.14, 9.52, 10.26, A. M. 12.07, 1 01, 1.35, 3.03, 3.12, 4.06, 5.37, 5.46, 6.25, 7.21, 8 48, 9.27, 11.03, P. M.

Sundays at 2.46, 8.11, 9.00, 10.26, A. M. 12.04, 12.25, 5.33, 5.38, 7.21, 7.30, 8.48, 9.28, 11.03, P. M.

Leave Broad St. Station for Bristol at 12.01, 6.07, 6.28, 6.50, 7.32, 8.30, 10.01, 11.15 A. M. 12.01, 1.50, 2.43, 3.31, 4.00, 4.20, 5.00, 5.02, 5.25, 5.53, 6.00, 6.02, 6.31, 7.27, 9.17, 9.50, 11.17, P. M.

Sundays at 12.01, 7.40, 8.30, 9.12, A. M. 2.06, 5.28, 5.45, 8.12, 10.25, P. M.

THE boy from the country is not the one that usually takes a back seat. He is generally a sturdy, self-confident fellow, well grounded in the first principles of the qualities that go towards making a valuable addition to the number of those who carve out for themselves distinction in the line of business to which their tastes and inclinations lead. He is self-reliant, capable, willing to undergo hardships and privations and take the knocks and whacks administered by an unfeeling world, from which the city-bred youth just as naturally recoils. In his pursuit for fame and fortune he is not to be turned aside by rebuffs or more serious obstacles. The cold shoulder turned towards him only spurs him to greater activity, and any attempt to shove him aside from his chosen path only accelerates his steps toward the coveted goal. When the determined country boy and the city-bred youth come in contact there is a clash for supremacy which, as a rule, results in favor of the former. One of the latest instances of the way the young man from the country obtained his honors, occurred when expert telegraph operators from all the great cities gathered in New York to prove to an admiring public the agility with which they could manipulate the key, and incidentally for some few of them, to carry off prizes and honors for superiority and rapidity of action. Of course the New York operators were dead sure that they were the boys that could furnish the champion key pounder, for where in the world could an operator have more experience or practice, than in the metropolis of the United States.

But the young man from the country happened to come to town to compete. He had been dozing away in some suburban office, and thought while indulging in his musings, that perhaps the city fellows didn't know it all. Perhaps while waiting his turn to exhibit his skill the New York boys delicately guyed the freckle-faced youth, and certainly never dreamed that one of his type would surpass their performance.

When the time arrived for the rural youth to shake off his lethargy, he astonished them all. He may have been a little awkward in his manner, but all the same he rattled words from the ends of his fingers at the rate of fifty-two a minute, and secured the championship.

That's about the way the ambitious country youth generally comes out when he takes a notion to enter the arena of city business life. The successful merchants, manufacturers, bankers and so on, in the cities, are, to a large extent, importations from the country. Men are grown in the country and consumed in the city. The wear and tear of city life uses up the vitality of men, which must be constantly renewed from outside sources. With few exceptions the families of dense cities diminish in bodily and mental vigor each succeeding generation, and the bone and sinew of the country have to be depended upon to replenish these wastes of what is termed our modern civilization.

***

THE sessions of the Pan-American Congress have about closed. Its deliberations and conclusions form the first great step toward American unity. International arbitration, a common monetary system, and a great continental railroad are almost certain to be accomplished through its agency, and progress has been made looking to trade reciprocity, uniform customs regulations, and other measures. But more than all, our distinguished visitors have been enabled to see the advantages of close political, social and commercial alliance with the United States, as against the nations of other continents. The congress is the inception of a new era in American history.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—George Tyler has graduated at the Philadelphia College of pharmacy.

—The Baptists are about to establish a branch of the King's Daughters in their church work.

—Doctor Birdsall has settled with E. Leedom & Son, S. W. Groff, Walter Laing and others and left Bristol for good.

—Mrs. Walter Laing, who several weeks ago had an attack of apoplexy, died at noon to-day aged about sixty-seven years.

—William Fowler, of Morrisville, and William People, of Trenton, have made a start for the West in search of employment.

—Washburn & Arlington's new United Monster Shows, Congress of Nations, &c., will exhibit in Bristol on Thursday, May 1st.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol, P. O., April 17, 1890: Miss Annie Camble, N. A. Cantrell, A. Johnson, J. C. Minster, Herbert Pine.

—Three musical entertainments and a fair on Tuesday evening gave the citizens of Bristol and vicinity a choice of where to go to spend a pleasant evening.

—John N. DeGroot has lately sold two houses on Jefferson avenue near Pear street, one to Mrs. Rachel Cutler for $1500, and the other to Caleb Warner for $1600.

—Sealed proposals for the lease of a number of the wharves in Bristol will be received by Lewis Spring, chairman of the Committee on Public Property, until Saturday, May 3rd.

—The concert in Washingtn Hall on Tuesday evening was largely attended. The proceeds will go towards defraying the expenses of H. Clay Beatty Post, G. A. R., on Decoration day.

—Charles S. Bailey, Esq., who for many years was a Justice of the Peace and Tax Collector in Bristol, died at his resident on Bath street on Tuesday afternoon in the 70th year of his age.

—The Fair of the Jr. Order of the United American Mechanics is now in progress, at Mohican Hall. It is quite liberally patronized. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchasing of flags for the public schools of Bristol.

—The Methodists have decided to enlarge their Sunday school accommodations without building. Two of the class-rooms in the basement being knocked into one will give the infant scholars all the space necessary for their comfort.

—There was not a sufficiently large sized crowd to justify the old and reliable ferry boat "Ellwood Doran" making a special trip to Burlington on last Saturday evening to witness the antics of Peck's Bad Boy at Birch's Opera House.

—The relations of Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, formerly of Bristol, of Centennial Church, Jeffersonville, were settled at last in the meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, held in Disston Memorial Church, Tacony. Mr. Hendrickson was sustained.

—Miss Laura Wood has been chosen organist at the Chamber's Presbyterian church corner of Broad and Sansom streets, Philadelphia. Miss Wood is an excellent musician and she will fill the position with credit to herself and gratification to the congregation.

—At the First Baptist church next Sunday, the Pastor, Rev. I. W. Goodhue, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. The subject for the morning discourse will be "Tempted and Tried." The sittings are free, and every one is cordially invited to attend the services.

—One of the most enjoyable church entertainments given this season was that of the Sewing School of St. James Parish on Tuesday evening last in the chapel. Every seat was occupied and a number had to stand throughout the performance. There were many encores, and the applause was frequent and well deserved.

—Three boys, whose minds were probably filled with reading highly imaginative tales of western life, left Bristol last Saturday, for parts unknown. Their names are Wm. Todd, Arthur Phillips and Richard Clark. The oldest is about eighteen years of age, and the youngest fifteen. Efforts are being made to find their whereabouts and return the boys to their parents.

—Parties who are interested in the new railroad from Easton to New Hope, to connect at Hartsville with the line there for Philadelphia, were in Easton on Saturday getting options on property and paying for right of way in several places. Line engineers say it is to be known as the Easton and Philadelphia Railroad. Work is to be commenced this week.

—The Bristol Improvement Company has issued the following notice to its stockholders: The Board of Directors, after careful consideration, have reduced the rate of dividend upon the Capital Stock of the Company from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum. This action is taken, not because there is any change in the present prosperous condition of the Company's affairs, but with a view to ultimately strengthen and conserve the interests of the Company by accumulating a tangible surplus.

—Mrs. Charles Cole objects to a paragraph which appeared in the columns of Bristol's daily last night, in which it was stated that she belabored a man vigorously, while he cursed and endeavored to escape. Mrs. Cole says that she did not even touch the man, and that he did not draw a revolver upon her. When these two little statements are eliminated from the paragraph in question there appears to be nothing left of sufficient consequence to build an item upon, even for our verbose evening contemporary.

—The Semi-Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U., of Bucks County convened at Wrightstown Friends' Meeting House, on Tuesday morning, April 15th. The Superintendents of the different departments gave very interesting reports. Mrs. E. J. Groom, Miss Annie Brodnax, Mrs. J. K. Young, Mrs. S. Swain, Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. Capt. Quicksall, and Miss Laura Stradling were present from the Bristol Union. The Annual Address, by the County President, Mrs. C. S. Holcomb, was most interesting and eloquent. A bountiful repast was provided by the Ladies of Wrightstown.

—Shellenberger, the forger and thief, is now supposed to be in California, seeking to escape to Australia. Howard J. Fries, who formerly lived in Doylestown, but who within the past year removed to Tacoma, telegraphed to Banker Hart, that Shellenberger was there. In response to a telegram to have him arrested, Hart replied that Shelly had left Tacoma, and asked that $100 be sent for expenses of pursuit. The County Commissioners have offered a reward of $700 for the apprehension of the fugitive, making the reward now offered $1000. Howard Fries is regarded at Doylestown to be a reliable man and the utmost confidence is felt in the truth of his dispatches. The latest accounts state that Shellenberger has not robbed his four children of more than $9,000. The total amount of his thieving will not fall much short of $200,000.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Julia Slack is visiting Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. M. Knox at Easton, Pa.

—Mrs. William Bradfield is visiting her son, H. A. Bradfield, at Wilmington, Del.

—Charles Sturdevant, jr., has a position in the railroad office at Jersey City.

—E. F. Church, Esq., of the Newtown Enterprise paid the GAZETTE a short call last Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Symington Phillips will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Monday, April 28th, by a reception from 5 to 8 o'clock, at their home on Radcliffe street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry York, of Washington, D. C., spent several days in Bristol this week, visiting Mr. York's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles York. Mr. York is the proprietor of a flourishing book and stationery store in Washington.

—Cards are out for the wedding on the 28th inst., of Miss Jennie Howes, formerly of Bristol, to Franklin C. Copeland, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The ceremony will take place at Battle Creek, Mich., at the residence of Miss Howe's uncle. Their future home will be on Quincy street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Burgess and Council was held on last Monday evening. The following persons were present: William P. Wright, Burgess; Anthony Bell, Chas. F. Brudon, Robert Clark, Peter Diehl, George L. Horn, A. K. Joyce, J. H. Kelly, E. J. McCue, Henry Rue, Lewis Spring, Charles Strumfels, R. A. Porter, Jas. Wright and John T. Whitely, council.

The minutes of the regular and special meetings of Council were read and approved.

The Finance, Street, Poor, Public Property Ordinance and Committee on Rules made no report.

The Fire committee reported the filling up of the cellar of No. 2 Fire Company's building, at a cost of $49.

The Nuisance committee reported that the nuisance on Pearl street, caused by water coming from Henry Rue's property, had not yet been abated.

The Police committee reported the general order of the town to be good. Six arrests made during the month and 136 tramps lodged in the station house.

Bills amounting to $728 54 were passed.

The placing of a lamp on Washington St., at the new bridge, was referred to the Street committee. A bad hole in Buckley street was also referred to the Street committee, with power to act.

The alleged nuisance maintained by Councilman Rue caused considerable discussion. Mr. Rue claimed that if given the privilege he could abate it in ten minutes, while the other members of Council, who evinced a knowledge of the situation, declared that the only way to do it was for him to stop running the water on Pearl street. The chairman of the Nuisance committee, who had been instructed to bring suit against Mr. Rue, said that he had been advised by Corporation Counsel to refer it back to Council.

On motion the matter was referred to the Burgess with power.

On motion the Ordinance committe was directed to prepare an ordinance repealing the ordinance requiring the registration of dogs.

The tax-rate was referred to the Finance committee to report at the next meeting.

Council then adjourned.

BOROUGH MATTERS.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I have notice , from what I hear and have seen in the papers, that there is much complaint and dissatisfaction on the part of the tax-payers against the Borough Council for their police arrangements. It is alleged that the police are inefficient and negligent in their duties, and that the Council seem to have no control over them, allowing them to mark out their own work and perform it, in many cases, without regard to law and good order. I think it might be safely said, without successful contradiction, that there is no Borough of the same number of inhabitants in the State that is so heavily taxed for a police system as Bristol. The sum of $2 150 which the system cost us last year, certainly ought to have produced better results. How many drunken men, which we have so frequently seen in the streets, were arrested, fined and compelled to tell where they got the liquor, which the law requires to be done? How many for fast driving through the streets? How many for selling cigaretts to boys under 16 years of age? How many for allowing boys to play roulet for cigars and beer 'till after eleven o'clock at night? How many boys for standing on the street corners, to the great annoyance of the citizens? Who knows of a burglar being arrested at night? And yet, all these policemen take an oath that they will obey the laws and enforce the ordinances passed for the prevention of drunkenness and crime. Men should be selected of good moral status, who would'nt be afraid to do their duty for fear of offending some one. No man should be appointed on the police force who holds an office. The law is positive against any one holding two paying offices at the same time. Let the Council appoint a committee to superintend the police force, and see that they attend to their duties. It is hinted that we are to have an increase of the police force to four for night and four for the day, which would increase the cost to the tax-payers to over $4,000. And who can tell the necessity for any increase? Is it for the purpose of giving some one an office? Burlington, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, has but four policemen and pays $40 a month for their services.

In looking over the statement of the Commissioners of the County I see that it cost the tax-payers $130,300 to run the county last year, which contains 505 square miles; has over 70.000 inhabitants, and she was run on a 3½ mill tax—about $1 85 per capita, and they propose to run the county this year on a 2 mill tax. Bristol has less than two square miles; about 8,000 inhabitants, and it cost to run the Borough $13,400, (and was in debt to the Treasurer $1,400)—about $1.66 per capita. The County paid off $13,500 of its bonded debt, and the Borough increased hers on a tax of 5 mills. What permanent improvement has the Borough to show for the $13,400 she expended. She has the electric light, (which gives general satisfaction), the supply of water, and what else? The worst condition of streets, with the exception of three, that has existed for the past ten years.

A word on spending more money than has been appropriated for a special object. It has been decided by a Court in Pennsylvania that a Council making an appropriation for a special object, if they exceed the amount appropriated they cannot include the amount over expended in the next year's estimate. The charter forbids increasing the Borough debt over $10,000. It may save trouble by having counsel on this matter.

Finally, gentlemen of the Council, we ask you, in levying the taxes for the present year, that you take into consideration that there is over one hundred houses unoccupied and can't be rented. If the County can be run on a 2 mills tax, why can't Bristol on 3½ mills? W.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

*"Why doesn't he take Hood's Sarsaparilla?" is the general inquiry of friends when a person suffers from any disease of the blood.

The People

are not slow to understand that, in order to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to benifit or cure, medicines must possess more than ordinary merit and curative properties. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only blood medicine sold, through druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will benefit or cure or money paid for it will be returned. In all blood, skin and scalp diseases, and for all scrofulous affections, it is specific.

$500 Reward offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for an incurable case.

*FOR THE CURE of the inflammation and congestion called "a cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh, after all other modes of treatment have failed.

—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, is said to be engaged to be married to Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, a young lawyer of Syracuse, N. Y., grandson of Samuel J. May, a famous Abolitionist leader.

The Northern Summer Resorts

of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, not forgetting the famous Excelsior springs of Missouri, are more attractive during the present season than ever before. An illustrated Guide Book, descriptive of a hundred or more of the choicest spots of creation, on the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, will be sent free upon application to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., or to Jno. R. Pott, T. P. A., Williamsport, Pa.

Pure Brandy.

We call our readers attention to the following testimonial from undoubted authority on the excellence and purity of Speer's P. J. Brandy.

NEW YORK.

MR. SPEER:

I congratulate you on a recent unsought testimonial as to the purity of your brandy. Lady Duffus Hardy, of London, England, an old acquaintance of mine, on testing from the bottle of brandy we brought from Passaic the other day, immediately asked me to get a like one for her, which I did this morning. The English aristocrats, you know, male and female, are pretty good judges of brandy.

Wishing you every success in your really good Work,

I remain yours truly,
PRENTICE MULFORD,
Editor N. Y. Graphic.

Grandmother Says!

When she was a girl that her mother always gave her sulphur and molasses to purify her blood, but she now gives Sulphur Bitters to her grandchildren, as it is the best medicine she ever saw.—The Father.

A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why, when a sample bottle bottle is gladly given to you free by any druggist, and the large size costs only 50c and $1.00.

Card of Thanks

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily from those who have been cured by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle that you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and $1 00.

DIED.

BAILEY. — On the 15th instant, Charles S. Bailey, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, April 18th, 1890, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, 89 Bath Street, Bristol, Pa. Services at M. E. Church at 3 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York City.

Public Sale of Furniture!

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, ON

Thursday, April 24th, 1890,

At 1 o'clock, P. M.,

At the residence of Mrs. George Jackson, on the farm near Eddington, Bucks county, midway between the Delaware river and Eddington station, all the furniture in the Mansion House, consisting as follows: Four goose-feather beds, one hen-



feather bed, 4 pair bedsteads, 4 bureaus, 4 washstands, a large quantity of quilts, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, pillows, bolsters, mattresses, looking-glasses, chamber setts, 2 sofas, 2 lounges, half-dozen stuffed-seat chairs, 1 stuffed-seat rocker, 2 camp chairs, 6 cane rockers, Windsor do., cane-seat do., extension dining table 12 feet long, breakfast and dining table, towel racks. A large assortment of dishes such as dinner and tea setts, 1 Register stove, 1 small stove, tin pans, buckets, meat tubs and benches, 1 horse cover an 1 3 lap robes, 3 cords oak wood, double-barrel gun, one pistol, and a hundred other things that will be hunted up and sold without reserve. Conditions easy, and made known at sale.

MRS. GEO. JACKSON.

E. Tomlinson, Auc.

New Advertisements.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

We Are Distributors of Dry Goods

on such a scale, as affords undoubted advantages to consumers on the one hand, and to the largest producers on the other.

It is, of course, impossible for the manufacturer and the consumer to come into contact and deal directly with one another. In times gone by, three sets of merchants stood between the buyer and the maker. First—the importer or commission merchant who sold to second—the jobber or wholesale dealer, who in turn, sold to third—the retail merchant. This system of business caused three profits to be placed on the goods before they reached the consumer. Now all this is changed. One profit takes the place of three, and consumer and maker come as nearly together as economic laws permit and meet at our counters. This great mart, with its system perfected by years of experience, trial and growth, is not only a necessity and a convenience to the people, but is undoubtedly a money-saving organization on an extensive scale. In no other way can the vast and varied products of the times be properly and economically distributed, except through such an agency. The makers themselves, each producing but one class of goods, and without any organization for distribution, would be utterly unable to distribute their products, except at great disadvantage, and at high prices to buyers, while the latter, compelled to go to a hundred sellers instead of one, would be under even greater disadvantage, both as to labor and in the payment of the higher prices. A great retail store then, is the outgrowth of a legitimate demand, a necessity of the times, and a striking instance of the economic power of systematic organization. Under no other system would it be possible to distribute the products of a thousand makers so economically and well to the millions waiting to receive them; which millions secure said products at prices made inevitably moderate by the competion of the makers at our counters; and the cost of handling the goods from producer to consumer is scarcely appreciable to each buyer, so vast is the volume of business transacted by this great economical organization.

But to attain the highest degree of efficiency, and to secure the best results to the public, the organization must be on a scale sufficient to command the markets of the world in its lines of business; to watch all markets and to buy largely when prices are low enough; to pay the cash promptly for the entire product or a mill, if necessary, which product will be rapidly distributed among thousands of buyers, each securing just the quantity desired—say one yard or twenty—at the advantage obtained by the great organization, plus the one small profit which is small indeed to each individual buyer.

We venture to claim that, in the vast and varied field of Dry Goods, we have established and built up just such an organization as is here described; and it is our aim, not alone to make money, but to transact business on such a broad basis and on such a scale in our chosen line, that the greatest good to the greatest number may result.

When requested we will cheerfully forward samples of any material desired.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Eighth and Market Streets,
Philadelphia.

Notice of Application for Charter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Saturday, the Seventeenth day May, A. D., 1890, by Charles E. Scheide, A. Weir Gilkeson, William V. Leech, Harold Peirce and Joseph R. Grundy, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended Corporation to be called "The Jefferson Land Association," the charecter and object of which is the purchasing, holding and enjoying real estate in fee simple, or upon ground rent, or lease; of improving, leasing, mortgaging and selling the same in such parts or parcels, improved or unimproved, on such terms as to manner and time of payment as may be agreed upon, and of conveying the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof in fee simple, or for any less estate, and for the purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Solicitor.

Geneva Magnetic Water.

JEFFERIES & CO.,

2 North Twelfth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE ORphans' Court of the County of Bucks, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, April 19th, 1890, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of the estate of Thomas Howard, late of the Borough of Bristol, deceased, to wit: All those two certain houses and lot of land, situate at the northerly corner of Lake and Headley Sts., in the Borough of Bristol, containing 25 feet in front, on said Lake street, and 105 feet in depth. The improvements consist of two small frame dwelling houses; one house is erected on front of lot, containing 2 rooms on first floor and 2 rooms on second floor. The other is a new house, partially completed, on the rear of the lot, containing one room on first floor and two on second floor. There is also a good well of water on the premises. Conditions made known at sale by

FREDRICK KING, Administrator

Miscellaneous

NOTICE.

THE COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS OF the late Charles W. Peirce will be continued as heretofore at the same location, under the management of Joseph S. Peirce as agent for the estate.

HAROLD PEIRCE, Executor of Chas. W. Peirce, dec.
Jos. S. PEIRCE, Agt.

To Rent.

WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, A ROOM in the rear of Pond Street Machine Shop. Apply at S. B. ARDREY & SONS.

FOR SALE.

BUSINESS STAND AND DWELLING ON Mill Street, Bristol, Pa. Location first-class. Apply to Mrs. Butler, Bath Street, Bristol, Pa., or A. G. Swain, Custom Department John Wanamaker, 13th and Market, Philadelphia.

An Ordinance

EXTENDING WASHINGTON STREET, FROM WEST CANAL STREET, TO THE DELAWARE DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this Ordinance, Washington street be, and the same is hereby declared to be extended, laid out and opened, as follows, to wit:

Beginning in the line of the westerly side of West Canal street, and in the line of land of the Bristol Rolling Mill Company and extending thence northwestwardly through and upon land of the Bristol Rolling Mill Company, the distance of one hundred and eight feet, more or less, upon the centre line thereof to the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and being fifty feet in perpendicular width, and the centre line of the said Washington street, being seventeen feet southwest of the centre line of the said street, as the same now exists from Radcliffe street to Canal street.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber this 10th day of March, A. D., 1890.

WM. P. WRIGHT, Burgess.
Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA,

The Steamer Columbia leaves Bristol for Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M. and Returning leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M:

Fare 25c. Excursion 40c.
Freight carried at low rates.

Bordentown and Phila. Line.

Steam. Florence

Leaves Bristol at 8.15 A. M., daily, (Sunday excepted), for Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia, (Arch Street wharf), at 2.30 P. M. Single fare 25c., excursion tickets, 40c. Freight at low rates, and carefully handled.

FRANK A. LEVIS,

No. 23 Pond Street, below Penn St.,

DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery

Try our La Don Cella De Morera Cigar. The best 5 cent Cigar in the market.

WANTED

REFINED AND INTELLIGENT LADIES to take orders for "The Table," the new Delmonico cook-book. Sells readily among all classes. 1,095 district menus, 132 soups, 76 ways to cook eggs; 300 deserts. One agent sold 10 her first day, another 44 her first week, another 35 in five days. A great many choice towns still open. Address, C. L. WEBSTER & Co. 3 EAST 14th St., NEW YORK.

THE WILLIAM H. MOON CO.

Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.,

Nurserymen and Landscape Architects,

offer an immense stock of all kinds

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL Trees

SHRUBS AND VINES.

A 48-page descriptive Illustrated Catalogue free

Phila. Office, Room 591 Provident Building, 4th and Chestnut Streets.

Legal Advertisements

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of ROBERT WRIGHT, late of Falls Township, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to

ARTHUR C. IVINS,
THOMAS C. IVINS,
Executors.
or B. F. & A. W. GILKESON & W. S. WRIGHT, Attys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN W. BROWN, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay to

J. MILNOR BROWN, Administrator.
or, B. F. & A. W. GILKESON & WM. S. WRIGHT his Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of ELLEN DOUGHERTY, late of Bristol borough, Bucks County, deceased.

LETTERS testamentary on above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

HUGH McGINLEY,
Executor.
or A. WEIR GILKESON, his Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of CHAS. W. PEIRCE, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.

ALL PERSONS indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to

HAROLD PEIRCE, Executor.
A. WEIR GILKESON, Att'y.

ESTATE NOTICE

Estate of CARLIN J. HAMBLETON, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay to

GEORGE BOOTH, Executor.
or ANTHONY SWAIN, his Attorney.
BRISTOL, January 21st, 1890.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of MARY A. GOSLINE, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay to

A. C. YORK, Administrator
Or ANTHONY SWAIN, his Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of MARMADUKE R. DOAN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county.

ALL PERSONS indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to

HARVEY S. RUE, Administrator.
or, B. F. & A. W. GILKESON & WM. S. WRIGHT his Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of CATHARINE DOUGHERTY, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to

BERNARD J. MURRAY,
Administrator c. t. a. durante minoritate.
or A. WEIR GILKESON, Atty.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of DENNIS CALLAHAN, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to

MARGARET CALLAHAN,
Administratrix.
or A. WEIR GILKESON, her Attorney.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership lately existing between Philip Winter and Jacob McBrien is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts are to be collected by Jacob McBrien, and all bills paid by him. The business will hereafter be conducted by Jacob McBrien.

PHILIP WINTERS,
JACOB McBRIEN.

Miscellaneous

ANTIQUES In FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, SILVER, &c.

—BRIC-A-BRAC.—

ROBERT NOBLE,

33 S. 15th St. | India Shawls Repaired & Altered. | Philadelphia.

FERGUSON & WESTON,

—OPTICIANS,—

39 S. Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.

***Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye Glasses. EYES EXAMINED FREE.

BEST CARPETS AT OFF PRICES

We have bought from the Best Manufacturers a large lot of Tapestry Brussels at prices much below the cost to make them, and will give you the benefit of a good carpet at an exceedingly low price as long as they last. The patterns are all new and very pretty, and the quality is the best that can be had. Do not fail to see them. The prices are 46c., 50c., 60c., 70c. ☞Our extra heavy quality ingrains at 40c. and 50c., are very handsome.

HOWARD THOMAS & CO.

1206 Market St., Philada.

ABOUT PRINTING.

WE desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Job Department of the "Bucks County Gazette" is better equipped than any printing office in Bristol, or in the lower end of the county, in all material that is needed to produce excellent printing.

It contains the largest assortment of type, selected with care for beauty of face and diversity of work, together with a great variety of cuts, rules, borders, etc. It has four different sizes of presses, of the best makes, which perform the work in the best manner, and print with rapidity.

Artistic * Printing!

Fine Color Work

THE stock of paper, envelopes, cardboard and cut cards is large and varied, and the whole is under the personal and direct supervision of Geo. R. Sherman, an experienced and practical workman.

Special attention is given to printing of sale bills. Work of this character we make a point of getting done on the same day that it is ordered. Visiting and business cards, envelopes, circulars, dodgers, hand bills, posters, letter and bill-heads, books, pamphlets and all other printing done promptly and correctly. Mourning stationery kept constantly on hand.

Printing in Colors a Specialty.

Presses Run by Steam Power.

Full Count on all Jobs Guaranteed.

**Prices the Lowest. Liberal discounts given on large orders. We do more Printing and have better facilities than the other offices in Bristol combined, and consequently we have the trade, and are determined to keep it. Give the office a call and be convinced.

GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE,

Odd Fellow's Hall, Cor. of Radcliffe and Walnut Sts.



The Irving Range,

Is one of the Finest Ranges in the Market. Is in use by many housekeepers hereabout

They are Neat, Durable, Cheap.

We do first-class Roofing and Spouting.

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No, 10 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

JAMES H. BIRCH,

MANUFACTURER OF

—LIGHT—

Carriages, Harness and Sleighs,

BURLINGTON, N. J., U. S. A.

☞It is with much pleasure that I inform my old customers and those interested in Carriages that I have added another large factory in connection with my business, and now have one of the Largest Warerooms in the State, where I have at all times the following list of Carriages and Wagons: Buggies, Ladies' and Doctors' Phætons, Extension Top Phætons, Six-Passenger Extensions, Jump Seats and Light Jenny Linds, Russian Surries, (and other styles), Spindle Wagons and Buckboards in Natural Wood finish, all styles of Canopy Tops, Germantowns, with and without doors; Butcher, Delivery, Huckster and Jaggar Wagons and Carts, with all the novelties in Springs and Gentlemen's Pleasure and Driving Wagons. ☞I have made great improvements in all my work for 1890.

What others offer you is not my business, except, by the law of competition, I am required to give you as ample return for your money as any one else if I expect your trade; that I know I am prepared to do, but I must satisfy you also.

Think this over and look into it before you purchase your work for 1890; if you question this, give me a chance to prove it, by coming to see my work or sending sample order. On all my work for 1890 I put a Tire-bolt through the felloe between each spoke.

I use all the Standard Springs, viz.: Brewster, Timken, King, Dexter, Thomas Coil and all the Duplex Novelties, also Steel Axles and Tires.

I have constantly on hand a large assortment of Harness of all kinds, also an immense stock of Sleighs for the general trade.

Send for Catalogue of General Variety of our Work.

THE "GOOD ENOUGH" FA...

THE MOST PRACTICAL LARGE CAN ON THE MARKET. HAS HEAVY BRASS BOTTOM, AND WILL OUTWEAR THREE ALL TIN CANS.



OIL AND GASOLINE CAN.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

The Winfield Manuf'g Co., - Warren, O

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE

No Dropping Oil on the Floor or Table. No Faucet to Leak or get knocked open to waste Contents or cause Explosions. Pump and Can close automatically AIR TIGHT. No Leakage—No Evaporation AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

A Universal Household Necessity

CALL AND SEE THEM.

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The Oldest and Most Extensive Seed Growers in the United States.

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Implements and Seeds in great variety. Send for handsomely illustrated Catalogue and Price-List.

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Charles Guyon,

GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER!

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Hard Wood Finisher,

Washington St., next to School House,

BRISTOL, PA.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Salary and Expenses paid or commission if preferred. Salesmen wanted everywhere. No experience needed. Address, stating age, The C. L. Van Dusen Nursery Co., Geneva, N.Y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IN THE WINDOW SEAT.

One evening in an autumn old
We in the cushioned window seat
Sat side by side in converse sweet,
As that old tale our young lips told,
We watched the shadows sway and great
Upon the walls. The burning logs
Lay crackling on the great brass dogs.
Far back within the window seat,
Half hidden by the curtain's fold,
You sat and swung your dainty feet.
Our brown eyes tenderly did meet
As low we talked, the story told,
That evening in an autumn old.

Things did not chance as they were told
Within the cushioned window seat
That autumn time. Our story sweet
Is like some vague romance of old.
Here in the after years we meet,
When shadows oft from burning logs
Have lain athwart the great brass dogs,
And clung about the window seat,
Half hidden by the curtain's fold.
The paths we trod have led our feet
Apart till now; and years full fleet
Have drifted by. Since we are old
We smile at that old tale we told.

But hist! Within the window seat,
Half hidden by the curtain's fold,
Your daughter swings her dainty feet;
And, madam, hear my boy repeat,
With eager lips, a story told
One evening in an autumn old.

—Charles Washington Coleman, Jr., in Lippincott's Magazine.

A LESSON TO LOVERS.

"I think from all I have read and heard," said young Dr. Newberry, "the great bane of the happiness of lovers, whether engaged or married, is a lack of perfect frankness and confidence between them. Should anything arise to excite doubt in the mind of either party, an explanation should be at once sought and given, and thus frequently much trouble and unhappiness may be avoided."

"I perfectly agree with you," responded Josie Chase, looking up brightly. "And so there will never be any danger of our misunderstanding each other, will there?"

"I hope not, darling," he replied.

And then there was some little ecstatic demonstration, such as youthful lovers are privileged to indulge in when alone.

They had been but three days engaged, and had known each other not quite three months—only since the young doctor had come to Woodleigh to commence practice.

Josie was the belle of the town, and it had not been without a struggle that the young doctor had won her in the face of richer and, as some people considered, more desirable suitors.

She was very pretty and clever, and full of warm hearted and generous impulses, and also, if the doctor's landlady was to be credited, somewhat fond of having her own way.

"Seeing she's an only child," said Mrs. Larrimer, who had five grown daughters of her own, "she's well nigh spoiled to death. Her ma lets her have her own way, and though her pa sometimes worries about her odd doings, she generally manages to bring him around in the end."

"She's such a flirt!" said Miss Blossom Larrimer, who, though the eldest of the cluster of five sisters, still languished ungathered upon the parent stem. "Why, I couldn't tell the men she has led on to propose and then discarded. It's dreadfully heartless and cruel!" she added, with a sympathetic sigh.

"Oh, you had better leave the doctor to find out all that for himself!" giggled Miss Gay, the youngest of the five. "Only, doctor, you mustn't blame us for letting you be caught in a man trap. We've warned you. He, he!"

"The last one," said Mrs. Larrimer, solemnly, "was that wild young fellow, Jack Ripley, whom they turned out of Rattlepan college for whitewashing the president's horse and other lawless doings. He used to visit Miss Josephine while he was here at the college, about two years ago, and just before you came to Woodleigh he was back again and the two were thicker than ever. Some folks thought it would be a match, but her pa interfered and sent him off. I must say she changes mighty easy from one to another. I'd be sorry to have one of my girls act like that."

These accounts at first set the doctor to thinking a little, but he was not to be frightened from his wooing, and in his happiness as an accepted lover he forgot all the warnings and croakings of this Larrimer family.

He knew that his Josie was a little coquettish—a little vain it might be—as what pretty woman is not? But that she was either heartless or fickle he would not believe.

And it was not until further confidential revelations from the indefatigable Mrs. Larrimer that an uneasy feeling of doubt and perplexity began to take possession of his mind.

"Ahem!" said that lady, as she handed him a second cup of tea, when one evening he had come in rather late from a professional call. "So Mr. Jack Ripley is back again in Woodleigh. What do you think of him, Dr. Newberry?"

"I have not had the pleasure of meeting him."

"No! Dear me, that seems strange when—when you are both so much at the Chases. He was there yesterday and again this morning and this evening. As they live nearly opposite us, some of us couldn't help seeing him going in and out. But, of course, you've heard Miss Josie mention him?"

No, the doctor had not heard any one mention Mr. Jack Ripley. And he thought it rather strange that if that gentleman had really come again a-wooing Miss Josephine Chase she should have permitted him to pay her these visits—she who was his affianced wife.

As usual, when he was not professionally engaged, he went after tea to see Josie. It was a warm moonlight summer night: the parlor was unoccupied and close, and the doctor, while waiting for his betrothed, took his seat at a side window—a window which opened upon the pretty garden, and through which came a soft, refreshing breeze, laden with the perfume of roses.

In fact, just beneath this window was what Josie called her rose arbor—a trellis covered with a running rose bush, where only last night he had sat with her in the moonlight and talked over their plans for future happiness.

He had noticed at the time that she appeared a little absent and disinclined to talk. Could it have been on account of this visit of Mr. Jack Ripley? And now, as the thought occurred, he became aware of low voices in the arbor. Before he could rise and move away these words, in Josie's voice, slightly raised, came distinctly to his ear:

"I tell you, Jack, no one suspects us. But you come too often to the house. You must keep away, and this must be your last visit before"——

Her voice sank and the rest was inaudible. But a reply came in a man's tones—low and tender and pleading.

"You are sure that you will not fail me at the last—that I may trust implicitly to your promise?"

Then more murmurings; only broken sentences came to the ear of the unconsciously spellbound listener.

"What would the doctor say if he knew of this?"

"Why, I think he would not exactly approve," came in Josie's laughing voice; "but so long as I am unmarried I have a right to consult my own inclination. As to papa, he will be angry with us, of course, but only for a time. You will see him with his benevolent face glowing with a smile of satisfaction while he spreads out his dear pudgy hands and says: 'Bless you, my children.'"

And then they both laughed.

Just then a servant's voice was heard:

"Miss Josie! You are wanted in the parlor, miss."

There was a sudden rustling of the roses as the girl sprang up.

"Remember, Jack, to-morrow evening at 8 precisely. Can you see the dress I have on—brown over a striped underskirt? Well, it will be this dress and a thick brown veil. And you must be standing exactly by that poplar tree I showed you. Good-by! You had better leave by the garden gate instead of going into the house."

Then the doctor regained sufficient presence of mind to move away and seat himself as far as possible from the open window.

Josie came in flushed, excited, and, despite her evident effort to appear as usual, shy and constrained.

The doctor did not remain long. He felt too shocked and wounded to know what course to pursue in this sudden and unexpected state of things.

He would go home and think it over. And the result of his thinking was that he concluded to say nothing to Josephine just now, but to watch her movements the next evening and find out something more definite by which to shape his course.

It was a little past 7 o'clock the next evening when, watching from his office window, he saw Josephine trip lightly down the steps of her father's house, attired in the brown and striped dress, and a little hat, around which was tied a brown veil.

He saw her face before she pulled the folds of the veil close, and even caught her glance as she looked shyly over towards his office, as if fearful of being seen by him. Then she walked on very fast, while he followed at a safe distance.

She went first to a house in which he knew a sister of her father resided—Miss Almeria Chase—a well to do maiden lady whose prink and severe aspect he had never liked.

Here she remained about half an hour, then reappeared, walking hurriedly as before and taking her way, not homeward, but towards the suburbs of the town.

Entering a sort of lane or narrow road, with a thick hedge on one side, she came in sight of a poplar tree at a turn of the lane. Here a man was standing—a tall, handsome young fellow—who, on seeing her, came hastily forward and received her, apparently half fainting, in his arms.

At the same moment he made a signal, and a carriage, until now hidden by the turn of the lane, came up.

The two hurriedly entered it, and they drove away at a rapid pace. They were clearly going to catch the north bound train at the nearest station.

The doctor, although he now understood the plan, made no motion or attempt to oppose it.

"If she prefers him to me let her go," he said, and in forlorn wretchedness and bitterness of soul returned to his office.

The Chase house opposite was shut up and the windows closed, as though its life and light had forever departed.

Did the parents know as yet what had happened? Should he break it to them—more gently, perhaps, than others would do, and in their woe find some soothing for his own?

He walked slowly up the front steps to the porch, and there lingered. He could not find it in his heart to enter the house where her presence was no longer, and it was with an effort that he gave the bell knob a pull which seemed like the wrenchings of his own heart strings.

The door was instantly opened, and, turning, he beheld Josie standing sullenly before him.

"I have been expecting you for more than an hour," she said. "But," catching a sight of his pale and startled face, "what is the matter? Are you ill?"

"No; but I—I don't understand. I did not expect to see you. I thought you had gone away."

"Gone away?"

"Yes—with Jack Ripley," he said sternly.

And Josie, to his surprise, broke into a laugh.

Then, changing, she suddenly became very grave and dignified.

"How could you have had such a thought of me, Charlie?"

"Josie, was it you whom I saw leave the house about 7 o'clock this evening, wearing a brown dress and veil?"

"Yes, certainly!"

"And you met a gentleman in the poplar lane"——

"No, no!" she interrupted, again laughing. "That was my cousin, May Harding—Aunt Almeria's neice. We are of the same size and exchanged dresses in order to deceive aunt's watchful eyes. But come in and let me tell you all about it. I could not before, being bound to secrecy."

And then she told him how Jack and May had for years loved each other and been kept apart by Miss Chase, who had taken charge of May when a child, and been to her a sort of domestic tyrant.

Whenever Jack was in town, Miss Chase kept a double watch upon the poor girl, and and it was only by the scheme which had been so successful that May was enabled to elude her argus eye and get safely away with her lover.

"Papa had always been in favor of the match, but for peace's sake did not like to interfere with his sister Almeria.

"He will scold a little when he finds out my part in it," she said, "but will be delighted all the same that May is happy at last. No one could ever say a word against Jack except that he was a little wild and mischievous at college; but he has sobered now, and just settled down to the practice of law. And as to whether Dr. Newberry will blame"——

She paused, and looked up half archly, half inquiringly into his face.

"No, darling—not now," he answered; "although you have caused me the most miserable hours of my life."

"Charlie," she said softly, as she allowed him to draw her gently towards him, "if you had practiced your own theory and sought an explanation of what appeared to you so suspicious, you would have been spared those miserable hours."

"Yes, darling, it was my fault. But this may serve us both for a lesson to begin with."—Saturday Night.

Mr. Blaine in London.

A Philadelphia business man tells this incident of Mr. Blaine's visit to London. One day he happened into the establishment of a well known bootmaker and asked to see some shoes. Having selected a pair to his liking, Mr. Blaine inquired the cost, at the same time casually remarking that he had been referred to the house by a friend in Lancashire, from which district he had himself just run up to London for a short time. "But you are not an Englishman, sir," said the attendant who was waiting on him. "And why not?" said Mr. Blaine. "Do I not look like an Englishman? And did I not say that I hailed from Lancashire?" "You may have just came from Lancashire, and I do not say that your looks are not English," answered the salesman, "but an Englishman would not have asked the 'cost' of these shoes, sir—he would have asked the 'price.'"

A considerate firm in Haverhill, Mass., having bought an abandoned skating rink, before tearing it down gave their employes and friends to the number of 1,200 the free use of it for a ball room, and even provided the music and refreshments and allowed all hands the use of the toboggans.

CONSTANCY.

If Age should sit his finger on her brow
And write November on her May day face;
Should rob her form of all its lovely grace,
And turn to silver locks so raven now,
Should dim her lustrous eyes and disallow
Her ears all hearing; should destroy, efface,
All things that in her memory have place,
And so with life alone her frame endow,
I still would love her, still her servant be,
And strive to merit by my constancy
The place she gives me in her heart today;
To there abide in such a perfect way
A life of changeless love would leave to me
A debt to her which I could never pay.
—Chicago Tribune.

The Art of Lithography.

That oil repels water would not seem to be a very promising fact for an inventor to begin with. Yet it enabled Senefelder to give the world lithography. He found that writing executed in oily ink could be transferred to stone so that he could print from the impression. When ink from a roller was applied to it the oily lines received the ink; as all the rest of the stone was washed with water, the ink lodged nowhere else. Several beautiful printing processes based on photography depend on a principle as simple as Senefelder's—namely that certain gelatine compounds are rendered insoluble by the action of light. A picture taken on a compound of this kind is carefully washed, leaving in relief every line on which light has fallen; from this it is easy to take electrotypes for use on an ordinary printing press. —New York Sun.

An Awful Host.

It is not always judicious, says a Scottish paper, to use Scotch idioms. A Scottish gentleman was down in England visiting some old friends, and while with them was invited to a dinner party. The worthy Scot made himself as agreeable as he could, and after dinner, over the wine and walnuts, grew quite confidential with his neighbor. This gentleman was suffering from a severe cold, and Mr. McIntyre (the Scotchman), to show his sympathy, said: "Man, it's an awfu' host (cough) you've got." The host overheard the remark and naturally took it to himself, and there was a decided coolness beoween the parties till the Scotchman's friend explained the meaning of host.—Chicago Herald.

MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

A correct map of the north west will show that the Northern Pacific Railroad traverses the central portion of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington for a distance of nearly 2,000 miles; it is the only Railroad reaching Jamestown, Bismark, Miles City, Billings, Livingston, Bozeman, Missoula, Cheney, Davenport, Palouse City, Sprague, Ritzville, Yakima, Ellensburg, Tacoma, Seattle and in fact nine-tenths of the north west cities, towns, and points of interest.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest trans-continental route from St. Paul and Chicago, to Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Deer Lodge, Spokane Falls, Walla Walla, Dayton and Portland, and the only one whose through trains reach any portion of the new state of Washington. Land seekers puchasing Pacific Coast second class tickets via St. Paul and the Northern Pacific have choice from that point of free Colonist Sleeping Cars or Pullman's Tourist Furnished Sleepers at charges as low as the lowest.

For the benefit of settlers the Northern Pacific also gives a ten days stop over privilege on second class North Pacific Coast tickets at Spokane Falls and each and every point west, including over 125 stations in Washington, thus enabling persons seeking a home to examine this vast territory without incurring an expense of from $5.00 to $25.00 in traveling on local tickets from point to point.

Insure for yourself comfort and safety by having the best accommodations afforded, thereby avoiding change of cars, re-checking of baggage, transfers and lay overs en route. Money can be saved by purchasing tickets via St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northern Pacific.

For Maps, Pamphlets, rates and Tickets enquire of your nearest Ticket Agent, any District passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad; or CHAS S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket agent, St. Paul, Minn.

To Nervous Debilitated Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro Voltaid Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor and manhood. Pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on a trail.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

Miscellaneous

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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
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2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
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20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
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32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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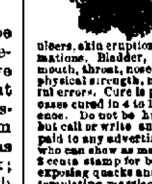
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THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.	$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.
Do you suffer with that tired and allgone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.	Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.
Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work-shops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.	SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.
If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.	SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.
Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.	SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.
Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.	Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & CO., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

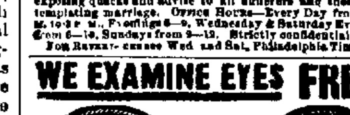


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Miscellaneous

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Peirce & Rusher,

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936 PACIFIC AVENUE,

TACOMA, WASH., NOV. 25.

Having made the above business connection we are prepared to negotiate mortgage loans on real estate in the City of Tacoma, or adjacent farm property in the State of Washington.

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$1.00-One Year One Dollar-$1.00

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For 1890 will be as much better than The Weekly Press for 1889 as we can make it. With every issue during the new year it will be

AN EIGHTY-COLUMN PAPER.

Each of the fifty-two numbers will contain ten pages, or eighty columns, with a total for the year of 520 pages, or 4160 columns. Thus it will be "as big as a book," as the saying is.

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Not only will it be as big as a book, but it will be a paper of quality as well as of quantity. It will contain the pick of everything good.

A PAPER OF VARIETY.

The idea is that The Weekly Press shall be both clean and wide awake. It will discuss all subjects of public interest and importance. The writers on its list include: Julia Ward Howe, E. Lynn Linton, Prof. N. S. Shaler, Lewis Pasteur, William Black, Edmund Gosse, Edgar W. Nye, Opie P. Read, and, indeed, almost every popular writer of note in this country and quite a number of distinguished writers abroad. In fiction, an attraction of the year will be "Esther," by H. Rider Haggard; another serial story, already engaged, will be "Come Forth," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

A FARMERS PAPER.

The best conducted agricultural page in America. Illustrations.

A WOMAN'S PAPER.

The "Women's page" of The Weekly Press is alone worth the subscription price. Its illustrations are attracting attention everywhere.

A CHILDREN'S PAPER.

The special department for children is now addressed to the school children and school teachers of America. Let the children join the new Rainbow Club just started. Let them compete for the prizes—all in bright, wholesome, instructive books.

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By special arrangement with all the leading weekly and monthly periodicals of America, subscriptions are taken for any one or more of these journals in connection with The Weekly Press at such low rates as virtually makes our great family paper FREE to the subscriber for one year.

Sample copies furnished free upon application.

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Daily (except Sunday), one month,	.50
Daily (including Sunday), one year,	7.50
Daily (including Sunday), one month,	.65
Sunday, one year,	2.00
WEEKLY PRESS, one year,	1.00

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The Press Company Limited,

PUBLISHERS.

Miscellaneous

New York Tribune for 1890.

New Features. A Brilliant Year Ahead.

During 1890, the New York Tribune will be greatly improved in quality and made more lively fresh and readable than ever before in its history. Among the special contributors during '90 will be:

Andrew Carnegie, "Principles of Business Success."
Gail Hamilton, "European Monarchs."
Terence V. Powderly, "Restriction of Immigration."
Chauncey M. Depew, Senator John J. Ingalls, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton and others, topics not announced.
Albert Griffin, "Temperance Among Germans;" a new view.
Judge A. W. Tourgee, "The Colored Race in America."
S. C. T. Dodd, "The Advantages of Trusts."
"Josiah Allen's Wife," "The Small Salaries of Country Clergymen."
Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, "Unlimited Silver Coinage."
Fred S. Tallmadge, on "Men of the Revolution."
Kate Field, "Mormon Question."
Erastus Wiman, "Success and Failure Among Business Men."
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, "The New England of To-Day."
Bishop Henry C. Potter, "Rural Reinforcement of City Population."
Geo. W. Cable, on "Some Strange Legislation in the South."
Marshall P. Wilder, "Humor of England and America."
* * * * * "Evils of Trusts."
Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, "Chances for Capital in the New South."
I. C. Russell, United States Geological Survey, "Highest Peaks of the United States."
W. M. Grosvenor, "Gold and Silver as Money."
L. E. Quigg, "What is Left of Our Public Lands."
Emily Huntington, "Household Science."
Ernest Whitney, "Peculiarities of American Pronunciation."
Prof. William Pepper, President of University of Pennsylvania, "A college education good for all; what is best for those who cannot get it."
M. Y. Beach, "Slayer of 430 Bears."

Other contributors will be announced hereafter. The articles will cost many thousands of dollars and appear in the Tribune only.

Soldiers' Stories.

The Tribune will also print, in addition to its regular G. A. R. and S. of V. page, a number of entertaining Stories of Actual Experience in the War, not less than 25 in number, each a page of The Tribune in length, by privates and officers of the Union, of a rank not higher than that of captain. Veterans are invited to contribute to this series of stories. Every tale accepted will be paid for at regular newspaper rates. Prizes of $250, $150 and $75 will be paid for the best three. Manuscripts must be enclosed to "The Tribune, New York," and inscribed "Soldiers' Department."

Papers on Farming.

In addition to our regular and extremely able agricultural department (two pages a week), The Tribune will print a number of long and carefully prepared articles on Particular Branches of Farming, written by practical experts. Farmers who want to make money out of their farms must read these special discussions in The Tribune. The BEST TRIBUNE EVER SEEN will be supplied to readers during the coming year.

A large number of desirable and novel premiums are added to our list, and they are offered at terms which will enable our readers to obtain them practically at wholesale rates. Send 2 cent stamp for our 20 page catalogue.

Valuable Prizes.

One Hundred Special Prizes will be distributed on May 1, 1890, among the club agents who have, up to that date, sent in the largest 100 clubs of local Weekly and Semi-Weekly subscribers. These prizes will include a $700 Piano, a $200 Cabinet Organ, a $150 Solitaire Diamond, a free Trip to New York, with expenses there paid, etc., etc., being worth a total of $2,410.

Prizes are fully described in our new 20 page catalogue; send 2 cent stamp for a copy. Sample copies of the Tribune free.

Subscription Rates; Weekly, $1 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2. New subscribers receive the paper until January 1, 1890, free. Daily, $10 a year. Library of Tribune Extras, 22 numbers a year, $2. THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The NEW YORK Sun.

FOR

1890.

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Democrats know that for twenty years THE SUN has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with fearless intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinion have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not the SUN'S fault if it has seen further into the millstone.

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that will probably determine the result of the Presidential election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN.

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Foreign Literature, Science and Art.

1890.—46th YEAR.

The Foreign Magazines embody the best thoughts of the ablest writers of Europe. It is the aim of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE to select and reprint these articles. The plan of the Eclectic includes Science, Essays, Reviews, Biographical Sketches, Historical Papers, Art Criticism, Travels, Poetry, and Short Stories, from

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1890.

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A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of EDWIN W. ABBEY—will be presented in HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 18-9, with comments by ANDREW LANG. HARPER'S MAGAZINE has also made special arrangements with ALPHONSE DAUDET, the greatest of living French Novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the Last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by HENRY JAMES, and illustrated by ROSSI and MYRBACH. W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novelette in three parts, and LAFCADIO HEARN a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems, and timely articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known standard.

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1890.

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1890.

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The Eleventh Volume of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, which begins with the Number for November 5, 1889, presents an attractive program. It will offer to its readers at least four serials of the usual length, and others in two or three parts namely, "The Red Mustang," by William O. Stoddard; "Phil and the Baby," by Lucy C. Lillie; "Prince Tommy," by John Russel Coryell; and "Mother's Way," by Margaret E. Sangster; two short serials by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Two series of Fairy Tales will attract the attention of lovers of the wonder-world, namely, the quaint tales told by Howard Pyle, and so admirably illustrated by him, and another series in a different vein by Frank M. Bicknell. There will be short stories by W. D. Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, David Ker, Hezekiah Butterworth, Sophie Swett, Richard Malcolm Johnston, etc.

A subscription to HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE secures a juvenile library. There is useful knowledge, also plenty of amusement.—*Boston Advertiser.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2 00 Per Year.

Vol. XI. begins November 5, 1889.

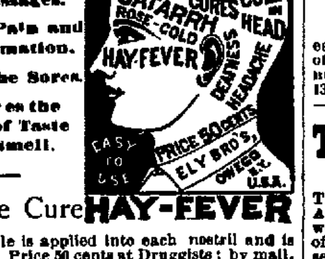
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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists: by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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We are in receipt of the following brands of cigars from our factory, 510 1st district, "CIGARROS", guaranteed full Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper.

Specialties of P. LORRILARD & CO'S, WILSON & McCULLAY'S, BUCHANAN & LYALL'S Plug and Cut Tobaccos.

NORTH STAR,

And other brands of superior, Cut Tobaccos on hand in large quantities.

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Give the above brands a trial. Guaranteed to be as represented or no sale. Give them a trial and you will always buy.

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POLITICS	FICTION
LITERATURE	POETRY
SCIENCE	ART
SOCIETY	DRAMA
FASHION	MUSIC
THE HOUSEHOLD	HUMOR
LABOR	SPORT
ATHLETICS	CHESS
RACING	YACHTING
ROWING	CRICKET
BASE BALL	FOOT-BALL
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Our Boys and Girls—No other newspaper gives the same careful attention to the needs and tastes of young readers. The page devoted especially to them commands the services of the best writers and is edited with scrupulous care, with the aim of making it entertaining and instructive and helpful to the sound education as well as to the pure amusement of both big and little boys and girls.

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THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper.

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And artists contribute to SANTA CLAUS. Here are some of them: Andrew Carnegie, Hezekiah Butterworth, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Will Carleton, David Ker, J. T. Trowbridge, Palmer Cox, President C. M. Woodward, Joseph Pennell, J. Carter Beard, and Howard Pyle.

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"The World's" one-fifteenth of all Combined.

Daily Circulation of 1,580 Newspapers,	5,372,873
Daily Circulation of THE WORLD,	340,877

How the World Has Grown:

1882	8,151,157
1883	12,235,238
1884	28,519,785
1885	51,241,267
1886	70,126,041
1887	84,389,828
1888	104,473,650
1889. (Estimated)	120,000,000

The NEW YORK WEEKLY WORLD

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THE HOTEL EASTMAN,

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The largest and finest **RESORT HOTEL** in America, with the finest Bath Houses in the world connected, will open (under management of O. G. BARRON, of White Mountain Hotels) for season of 1890, January 15th. Tickets should be bought via. St. Louis and Iron Mountain & Southern R. R.

Miscellaneous

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Parlor Stoves, Double Heaters, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Portable Heaters, High Art Stoves, and Embossed Stove Boards, and Bread Boxes, Tin Pitchers, Paper Wash Basins, Galvanized Waiters, Argot Ware, Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Metaline Brilliant,

the best article in the world for cleaning nickel, brass, silver, &c.

Wash Boilers, Japan-ware, Milk Pans and other articles in the tin line.

Polite attention. No trouble to show goods.

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All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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HOT-BED SASH, BERRY BOXES AND ENGRAVING BOARDS.

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